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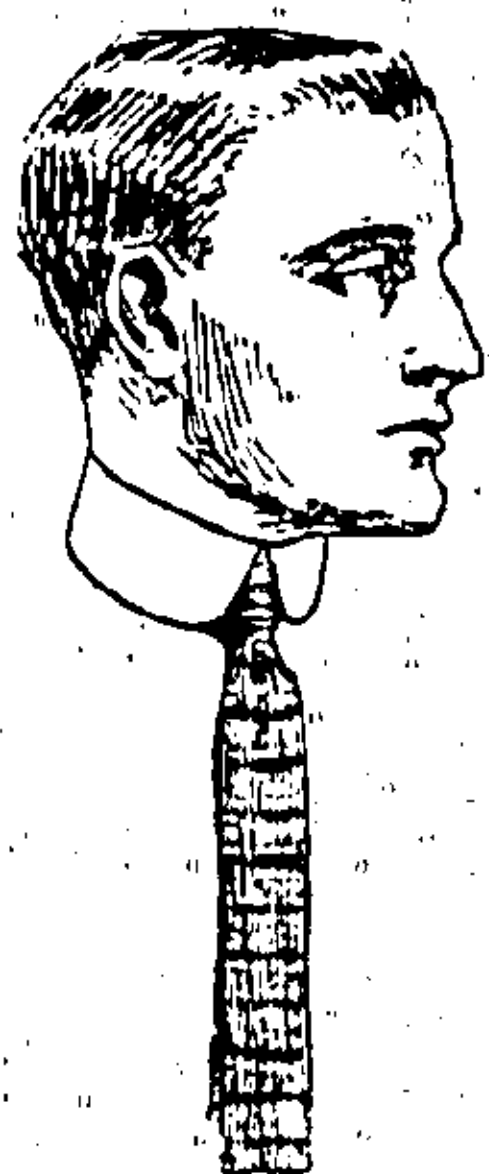
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### BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIRS IN 1920.

TO BE HELD IN LONDON, BIRMINGHAM AND GLASGOW.

This the first year of peace released the British Industries Fair from the restrictions which the manufacture of munitions of war has imposed upon it. The British Industries Fair of 1920 (February 23rd-March 5th) will be on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of British industry, with the result that it has been found necessary to provide as a home for the Fair in London the Crystal Palace, the largest exhibition building in the world. And already there is grave doubt that this building—gigantic as it is—will prove too small unless special additions are made to it.

The three Fairs, though held in different towns (London, Birmingham and Glasgow), are in reality one Fair. The London Fair is directly organised by the Board of Trade, while the Fairs in Birmingham and Glasgow are organised by the municipalities of the respective cities under the auspices and with the support of the Board. An important point in the organisation of the three Fairs is that they are held concurrently, each Fair representing a specified group of industries; and no one industry being permitted to exhibit at two Fairs.

Under the new scheme which thus comes into being many trades which in the past have been represented by a Trade Fair have an opportunity of exhibiting their productions, and foreign buyers will have an opportunity of seeing at one time an enormous range of the country's productions.

The British Industries Fairs are not Exhibitions. They are Trade Fairs, in which the trade buyers seriously interested in the participating trades, and admission is by invitation only. Participation in the Fair is confined to British manufacturing firms which shall be deemed in this instance to be firms whose principal works and head offices are situated within the British Empire and which are not controlled by foreign interests. Exhibitors are not permitted to exhibit goods other than those they actually manufacture. The result is that buyers who visit the Fair know that no article shown on an exhibitor's stand can be purchased elsewhere in the Fair, while the exhibitors on their side can rely on the fact that all visitors are trade buyers.

Another point in which the British Industries Fairs are an advance on the Fairs which have been organised in various towns on the Continent is that participation in the Fairs is restricted to manufacturers of goods which are really suitable for inclusion. At some of the Fairs which have been held on the Continent such articles as railway engines, big guns and other products of engineering works have been exhibited, although it is clear that they are not articles which are purchased by the trade buyer in quantity for stock and resale. An examination of the schedule of the trades included in the British Industries Fair, 1920, will at once show that participation is confined to goods which are such as would be purchased for resale by wholesale and retail traders.

WHAT THE FAIR HAS ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED. The surest test of the success of the British Industries Fair during the five years that it has now been in existence is the measure of the extent to which it continues to be supported by the exhibitors. Taken year by year, the number of exhibitors in each section or group of trades has steadily increased.

Another sure test of the usefulness of the Fair is the number of trade buyers who visit it each year. Just as the exhibitors have increased, so have the buyers increased each year. At the last Fair the number of buyers passing the turnstiles each day was approximately a thousand more than passed the turnstiles in 1918.

A third test of the success of the Fair is the amount of business transacted at it. And here again the signs of progress are clear, for each year the volume of business transacted has steadily grown.

Commenced soon after the beginning of the war and held throughout the whole five years under war conditions it has, up to the present, been practically impossible for foreign buyers to visit the Fair, but whenever and wherever possible they have done so. Their opinion of the Fair is expressed in the fact that the few who have been able to reach the Fair have placed considerable orders. What the value of the orders placed by the foreign buyers has been can be gauged by the fact that one firm of exhibitors reported to the Department that in ten days they opened no fewer than 500 new accounts, of which 200 were with overseas buyers. Such a result could only have been achieved by years of steady work had not the Fair brought them into touch with these new customers.

Many firms, too, have reported to the Department that they sold out their whole output for the year in less than a week and have continued to do so each year that they have exhibited.

One great advantage which the manufacturer who exhibits secures in the sale of his goods is that he is able to lay before the buyers a far greater range of samples than the comparatively small collection which it would be convenient for his traveller to carry on his rounds. In addition, his samples are shown under the best conditions for their display.

Added to all this, the exhibitor has had the advantage of being able to meet during the eleven days of the Fair a very large proportion of his customers and so increase the personal relations which up to the inception of the British Industries Fairs he had been able to maintain only by occasional and irregular visits and the calls of his travellers.

To buyers also the Fair has proved of incalculable benefit owing to the careful classification and grouping of the Fair into trades. By this grouping the buyer has been enabled to inspect during the Fair period not only a few firms, but practically all the manufacturers in whose productions he is interested. In a few hours he has found it possible to inspect a range of samples which in its breadth represents practically the whole production of the country in the particular lines with which he is concerned.

### PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, June 26th.

IN SEARCH OF A PREMIER.

Were a chapter written describing present events in the history of China it might appropriately be given the above title so reminiscent of the writer of our boyhood days. Nobody covets the position. As the present acting Premier remarked in an interview, there is no one in China who wishes to assume any position of responsibility, but there are thousands who are clamouring for smaller positions involving no responsibility. This can well be imagined. Suppose an acceptable man were found to-morrow he would enter upon his duties with a certain amount of obloquy. For instance, the South would have none of him. They would label him as a bogus Premier elected by a bogus Parliament. Probably it would not hurt very much, but all the same, it is not likely to be regarded as an encouragement. In addition to other disadvantages there is the difficulty created by the Anfu Club, which desires one of its own members to have the honour and other members to receive several of the portfolios. This has led to a demand from Shanghai, taken up in Peking, for the dissolution of the Anfu Club as a seditious organisation. The Club may be all that its critics say, but respect for the sense of fairness and liberality prevailing among Chinese politicians is not enhanced by the demand of one party that a rival organisation should be suppressed. If the Anfu Club's activities are not confined within the limits of the law, then, by all means, have it dealt with as it ought to be, but to proceed against it simply because of its political thought or colour is not in accord with the principles of free government for which the Constitutionalists are contending. However, there seems to be a growing belief that the Anfu Club will not persist in its domination of Tien-Tsin. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, as Premier, and that Chow Shu-mun, the President's preference, will in due course undertake the task of forming a Cabinet of all the talents, a task which may be easier after the bitterness occasioned by China's sense of betrayal has subsided. Meanwhile, Kung Hsin-chan will function for several periods of ten days.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

Had the decision of the Peace Conference been different respecting Tsingtau it is probable that the official peace celebrations in Peking, Chinese and Allied, would have been on a grand scale. As it is, the French, Americans, British, Belgian and Japanese will have celebrations more or less individual and separate. China will not celebrate what she feels to be another victory of Japan over her, and in Peking there is the deepest sympathy for this point of view expressed by the Anglo-American community. It has been pointed out that China could make more of a protest than by a studied silence during the celebrations of the other Allies.

CHRONIC IMPROVEMENT.

It may be that it is because we are nearing the end of the half year—we hear so much of the Government's struggle to raise funds to keep the administrative machinery going. The struggle has been perpetual for years, but it is particularly keen at the moment, owing to the fact that some big event is pending. It is not known for certain, but the notes of the Government banks have again fallen below sixty, nor that official salaries are paid partly in silver, partly in depreciated bonds, and partly in domestic loan bonds. Consequently, officials in the lower ranks are finding it very difficult to make ends meet.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

The Bill which the Anfu Club succeeded in forcing through Parliament for the reorganisation of the Bank of China has provoked a storm of opposition from the merchant classes all over the country, who see that it is an attempt to control the Bank by the party. The threat of the merchants in the provinces that the banks in the other centres of trade will break away from Peking has not been without effect. President and Premier have also shown that they will not be a party to the wrecking of this financial institution, and have ordered the return of the Bill to the Senate and the House of Representatives for further consideration. This is all the more remarkable inasmuch as the Acting Premier is a member of the Anfu Club himself.

RAILWAY INTERRUPTIONS.

Both the Peking-Hankow and the Peking-Singapore Railways have been interrupted by wash outs caused by the heavy rains, but repairs were effected promptly and the service resumed. Meanwhile, the rain that Peking and the North needs so badly does not come, and farmers are becoming distracted. The price of food is increasing already.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colonel Gulick, the commandant of the American Legation Guard, arrived this morning and was met at the station by a detachment of troops. He was formerly in Peking, about 1908.

Admiral Tudor, of the China Squadron, is a distinguished visitor. He is being entertained to dinner by the Acting Premier to-morrow night.

Mr. J. E. Baker, American adviser to the Railway Department of the Ministry of Communications, has had his contract renewed. Mr. Baker has identified himself with the movement for the internationalisation of China's railways. This did not appeal to Tiao Ju-lin, the late Minister, and there was some doubt as to the renewal of Mr. Baker's contract, especially as it was known that the Japanese were applying pressure to have one of their nationals appointed to the position. One commentator remarks that the re-appointment is regarded as a direct answer to these Japanese intrigues.

### CHINA'S CLAIMS.

ALL FOREIGN CONCESSIONS TO BE GIVEN UP.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY TO BE ABOLISHED.

The following is a summary of the claims which China put forward at the Peace Conference at Versailles:

1.—*Spheres of Influence and Special Interests.*—The Powers to declare that they neither possess nor claim such spheres of influence and special interests, and that they are ready to revise all treaties, agreements, notes and contracts establishing such.

2.—*Troops and Police.*—All foreign troops and police on Chinese soil without legal justification to be immediately withdrawn; Articles VII. and IX. of the Protocol of September 7th, 1901, to be abrogated and Legation guards to be withdrawn the year after the abrogation is declared.

3.—*Foreign Post-Offices, Wireless Stations and Telegraphs.*—All the Post offices to be suppressed before January 1st, 1921, no telegraphic installation to be established afterwards, any such existing to be handed to the Chinese Government against fair payment.

4.—*Consular Jurisdiction.*—On China promising to promulgate before the end of 1921 five codes (criminal, civil and commercial), and codes of civil and criminal procedure, and to create new tribunals where there were only prefectural subdivisions, the Treaty Powers will abandon their consular jurisdiction and/or special courts. Meanwhile:

(a) Any mixed case in which defendant or accused is Chinese to be heard by a Chinese magistrate without any foreign representative intervening in the case or decision.

(b) Decisions delivered by Chinese magistrates to be executed in any concession and in any building belonging to foreigners without previous examination by any foreign officials.

5.—*Leased Territories.*—(such as Port Arthur, Weihaiwei, Kiao-chow, Kungchow, etc.) These to be restored to China, she undertaking to do everything necessary for the protection of property-holders and administration of territories.

6.—*Foreign Municipal Concessions.*—All such to be restored to China at the end of 1924. She engages to protect the rights of property-holders in such concessions. While awaiting full restoration certain changes in administration to take place at once: such as Chinese suffrage and representation on foreign municipal councils.

7.—*Autonomy in Respect of Customs Tariffs.*—After a time to be agreed upon mutually, China to have the right to fix her own tariffs, meanwhile to have the right to negotiate with the different Powers for reciprocal Customs conventions, distinction to be made between articles of luxury and necessity and a minimum 12 per cent. *ad valorem* tax on the latter. Meanwhile the existing tariff to be replaced at the end of 1921 by the general tariff applied to the commerce of non-treaty powers.

China agrees to abolish *likin* as soon as the new conventions are concluded.

### CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing a lamp burner.

Inspector Kent stated that at 2.45 p.m., on Friday, an Indian constable on duty in Kennedy Road noticed the defendant place a wooden mallet against a lamp-post and then stand on it. He next observed the defendant remove the burner, mangle and chimney of the lamp. When the constable gave chase the defendant dropped the articles and ran away. The mallet had been stolen from a house in course of construction.

Defendant, who stated that he had been falsely accused, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

### "THE HARVEST HAS JUST BEGUN"

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with begging alms. "I cannot help it," pleaded defendant. "I am all alone in the world and there is no one to help me."

"Why did you come to Hongkong?" asked the Magistrate.

"Because I was told I could find plenty of work to do," replied the beggar.

But there is plenty of work to be had in the country.

"Nothing doing," was the beggar's curt rejoinder.

"Why the harvest has just started," said Mr. Lindsell. "Five dollars."

### EXTRADITION CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, Inspector Watt applied, on behalf of the Singapore authorities, for the extradition of a Chinese woman.

It was alleged that the woman was entrusted with a large quantity of jewellery and money by a friend in Singapore and disappeared. The Singapore Police were informed, and they discovered that she had absconded to Hongkong. The local Police were communicated with, and when the woman landed in Hongkong she was arrested.

Mr. Orme remanded the case for a week.

### AN OBVIOUS REASON.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing a coat, which had been put out to dry on a bamboo-pole.

"Why did you steal it?" asked Mr. Lindsell.

"Because I wanted it," was defendant's reply.

"Two months," was Mr. Lindsell's laconic rejoinder.

### A CLEVER IMPOSTOR.

"ARISTOCRATIC VISITOR" TO HONGKONG.

Despite the tendency towards democratic ideas in China, "old" customs die hard, and there are not a few who are still willing to go far to meet an aristocrat. A quick-witted and observant Chinese saw in this weakness on the part of his countrymen a means of reaping financial gain, besides deriving a good deal of amusement at the expense of more than one sedate and sober-minded Chinese merchant of the Colony. His chief stock-in-trade was a glib tongue, and a suave manner that at once disarmed suspicion. Where he originally hailed from is unknown; where he is now is equally obscure.

He first attracted notice at the "To Yuen Restaurant, West Point—the rendezvous, after dark, of many of the Chinese *bons vivants*—where he had engaged one of the best suites of rooms, and the ease with which he affected the "high-brow and high-flown" style, his ingratiating manners, and his conversational powers soon attracted a little crowd of admirers round him like moths round a bright light. He was of noble rank, it would seem, and recounted to his audience the wonderful adventures he had met in life, laying particular stress on the remarkable feats he had performed during the recent civil conflict in China, one of which—the destruction of a Northern force in which were a large number of Japanese troops—was hailed with unforgotten delight. Many a sovereign reward for bravery was produced to lend colour to the tale. The company being in just the mood for appreciating deeds of derring-do, the hero of a hundred fights was toasted again and again.

An adjournment to a theatre was then made, and the "distinguished visitor" was introduced, with considerable *dehnt*, to several people there. Shortly after the clock chimed the hour of midnight, the party, now "wisely swelled," returned to the restaurant, and resumed the "celebrations," during which the "distinguished visitor," in a clever speech, appealed for funds for the construction of an object very dear to his heart—the erection of a mausoleum in honour of those who perished in the recent intestine strife, that should be "the wonder of China and the envy of the world." He promised to donate an ideal site for the purpose, together with \$5,000. His appeal met with a ready response, and a substantial sum was collected on the spot. With "true Oriental politeness," he thanked all present for this proof of their patriotism, and the gathering broke up.

A big meeting to be addressed by the "distinguished visitor" was arranged for the following day, but it never came off. The manager of the restaurant was among the first to be disillusioned when he discovered next day that the "distinguished visitor" was a *straw man*. A careful search revealed no clue. It appears that one of the ladies—who, probably, was smitten with the charms of the "aristocrat"—was given a slip of paper by him, which she promptly concealed, treasuring it as a *billie doree*. It bore a quotation from the Chinese classics and an expression of surprise that people could be so "green."

The impostor is probably relating, with gusto, to an admiring group of kindred spirits the tale of his triumph in Hongkong.

### RECENT BURGLARY AT KOWLOON.

TWO MEN CHARGED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, two Chinese were charged with stealing jewellery and money from the residence of Mr. E. Abraham, at Kowloon to the value of \$3,175.

Mr. Abraham left his house one evening to visit the theatre, and on his return discovered that it had been broken into and his jewellery stolen. He communicated with the Police, who succeeded in arresting one of the robbers at Yanmat. This man had about \$500 worth of jewellery with him. He made a clean breast of the whole affair, informed the Police that he had formerly been a servant of Mr. Abraham's, and also told them that he entered the house through a window. He added that his confederate had gone to Macao to dispose of the jewellery. Communication with Macao elicited the fact that the confederate had returned to Hongkong, and he was arrested by the Police in Nathan Road. Mr. Abraham left yesterday for Macao to recover the jewellery.

The first defendant pleaded guilty, and the second defendant stated that he was invited by the first to take part in the robbery, but stopped in the road, while the house was entered.

Inspector Gordon stated that the C.S.F. would like a committal if the case were proved.

Mr. Orme remanded the case.

### THE TALE OF A PIG.

A TROUBLESOME BARGAIN.

A farmer came to town to purchase a pig. He was shown a nice, well-grown one and bought it, as the saying goes, "for a song." He went back to his farm, slaughtered the pig, dressed it for dinner, and invited his friends and acquaintances to make merry over roast pig and Chinese wine. The feast over, he once more walked to town, and was met by three men, one of whom accused him of buying his friend's pig and hit him on the chest. After this greeting, the men invited the farmer to a tea-house, and there demanded \$50 as compensation, the sum to be paid to a Chinese club. For two and a half hours they wrangled, and ultimately compromised at \$20. The farmer promised to pay the money on the morrow, and then sought the assistance of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, who detailed Sergeant Earner to look into the matter. Two \$10 notes were marked, and handed to the representative of the three men. The Police then came on the scene and arrested this man. He was produced at the Magistracy, yesterday, and remanded till to-day.



# CRUELTY TO A SLAVE GIRL. CHINESE CONTRACTOR'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

Yesterday, His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies, K.C.) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. C. D. McIlhenny) heard the appeal of Chu Cheng Hi, against a sentence of two weeks' hard labour, without the option of a fine, recently imposed upon him by Mr. R. O. Hutchison at the Magistrate's Court.

The Magistrate found that (1) a servant-girl named Tsoi Ha had been wilfully beaten by the appellant (then defendant) with an instrument which it was improper to use on a little girl; (2) that Tsoi Ha had been whipped over a period which the Magistrate considered excessive; and (3) that the grounds alleged by the appellant against the girl were insufficient to justify the punishment administered.

Mr. Eldon Potter appeared for the appellant, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (Acting Attorney-General) appeared for the respondent (the Hon. Captain-Superintendent of Police).

Mr. Potter, in opening, said it was his conviction that the punishment inflicted on the appellant was too severe in the circumstances. He would ask that the judgment be varied by giving the appellant the option of a fine. The case in the Magistrate's Court was one of unlawful assault. It was not an ordinary case; it was peculiar in many respects. The girl in question was, and is, one of the household of the appellant; she belonged to the fifth concubine; and was, as far as he knew, a "slave-girl."

The Chief Justice asked whether she had been bought.

Mr. Potter said that was so. At the Magistrate's Court she said the appellant was her master.

His Lordship observed that there was no evidence that the girl belonged to the fifth concubine.

Mr. Potter said it was on the affidavit. Mr. Pollock retorted that there was a lot in the affidavit that was objectionable. The appellant could not introduce in the affidavit new facts which could well have been brought up in the Court below. The girl had nothing to do with the fifth concubine.

Mr. Potter said he was not trying to maintain that the appellant was not liable for the chastisement on the ground that the girl belonged to the fifth concubine. It was essential that the Court should have certain facts before it.

The Chief Justice asked if Mr. Potter was going to tender fresh evidence.

Mr. Potter replied that he did not intend to do so, except in so far as it supported his plea for mitigation of sentence.

Mr. Potter, continuing, said the appellant was in loco parentis, and had full control of the child as the head of the household, and, as such, it could not be contended that he had not the right to chastise her in a reasonable degree if she was in fault. The English law allowed this, and Chinese custom permitted it to a far greater extent than English law.

His Lordship observed that this was allowed under Roman law also.

Mr. Potter persisted that the appellant was a business man with good connections who was liable to be ruined if he was sent to gaol. This was an important fact that had to be considered in asking whether or no the punishment was excessive.

His Lordship remarked that the man had admitted that he was guilty of an unexcused assault.

Mr. Potter reminded the Court that the only point he was arguing was whether or no the punishment was excessive. It was not a case of systematic cruelty; the girl was well nourished, and has said in her evidence that she had a lot to eat.

His Lordship, reading from the evidence, reminded Mr. Potter that the doctor had said the girl's physical condition was very poor. The girl was still under treatment.

Mr. Potter replied that that was a result of the beating. There was no suggestion that the girl had been ill-treated and that thereby her physical condition was reduced. The Ordinance under which the appellant was punished contemplated systematic chastisement of the girl.

His Lordship stated that, according to Mr. Potter, they did not come under the Ordinance at all.

Mr. Potter replied that it would have been very different if the case proved showed that there was systematic cruelty. His Lordship thought the girl had said in her evidence that the man had ill-treated her previously.

Mr. Potter asserted that that was not the case. The appellant had been convicted for a specific instance. If it had been stated that there were previous instances, proving systematic cruelty, the appellant would have called evidence to rebut it.

Mr. Potter then proceeded to read from the depositions, making a running comment. The girl had said that she was accused of stealing clothing belonging to the fourth concubine. She denied it and was beaten. A week later she was accused of having stolen a pair of trousers, and when she denied it she was beaten again.

His Lordship observed that the appellant had beaten the girl on three successive occasions.

Mr. Potter believed that was so, but those previous occasions had not to be considered because they were not in the charge.

His Lordship said he did not care. He had to consider it in deciding whether the punishment was excessive.

Mr. Potter stated that all that evidence should not have been on the depositions, because it did not concern the charge against the man. There was nothing whatever to show that on those occasions the beatings were improper in the sense that they were excessive punishment.

The special charge was that on May 21st the defendant assaulted the girl. That was the one, and only case, which the Magistrate had to consider, and the one and only case he did consider.

His Lordship reminded Mr. Potter that it was open to a Magistrate to consider previous instances. If, for example, a man was charged with giving a black eye to another, the Magistrate would naturally consider the blows which were given, before the identical black eye was administered.

Mr. Potter replied that if that was the view the Court was going to take he had better sit down. There was no suggestion that the prior beatings could have been considered improper by a Magistrate.

Reading from the girl's evidence in the Magistrate's Court, Mr. Potter said that her story was that on the day in question the appellant questioned her about stealing a coat and a pair of trousers. She denied the offence, and the man beat her. The fifth concubine then came into the room and said: "Stop, there's a constable coming." Then a Chinese constable came in, and the fifth concubine gave the girl over to him. It seemed, Mr. Potter said, the idea of the appellant and the fifth concubine to give the girl in charge, for stealing; they did not appear to have any idea that they could be punished for having beaten her excessively.

His Lordship replied that if she had been the man would have received twelve months' instead of fourteen days' imprisonment.

Mr. Potter asked that his case be compared to one which had come before the Court when Sir Francis Pigott was Chief Justice and the late Sir Henry Berkley was Attorney-General. In that case a man named Ellis had struck a drunken soldier with his fist and the soldier was killed.

His Lordship reminded Mr. Potter that he all knew the law about drunkenness. Drunkenness did not excuse a crime.

Mr. Potter said he wished to emphasize that the man did not intend the consequences of his act.

His Lordship observed that, in other words, Mr. Potter was saying that the Court would overlook the matter and give the appellant the option of a fine.

Mr. Potter pointed out that the Home Act gave the Court the option of imposing a fine.

His Lordship said that the Home Act allowed the Magistrate to inflict imprisonment up to six months, and in this case the man had been given 14 days.

Mr. Potter replied that the man would not have gone to all the expense and trouble of appealing if he was not certain of the consequences to him of his imprisonment.

Reading from the affidavit put in by the appellant, Mr. Potter said that Chu Cheng Hi was the head of the firm of Chu Cheng Kee, contractors, to the Naval Dockyard. He was 31 years old. He admitted beating the girl, but said he had no intention to cause her any unnecessary suffering, and he was certain that any act of his did not cause the spraining of her wrist or cause any serious damage to her. Since the case had been decided, the girl had come back to his house and stated that she desired to live there again.

His Lordship observed that all this evidence should have been given before the Magistrate.

Mr. Potter retorted that it had been offered and refused, and Mr. Goldring had filed an affidavit to that effect.

Continuing to read from the appellant's affidavit, Mr. Potter said the appellant was still willing to do all he could for the girl, and to make very little difference to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. If he was sent to gaol he would assuredly lose his contract with the Naval Yard, and, besides, lose all he possessed in the way of business connections.

His Lordship did not see why he should. It was not as if the man had been convicted of being a thief or anything like that. It would make very little difference to the man if he was sent to gaol, a stigma would attach to him if he went to gaol.

Mr. Potter replied that the Naval Yard would not care to have a contractor who had served a term in gaol. That would be a stigma which would be very difficult to get rid of.

His Lordship said that if the appellant had been a man in humble circumstances, that argument would never have come up. It would be very serious if the Court was going to give its consideration to a sentence because of a man's position and because it would ruin his career.

Mr. Potter said that was one of the most serious elements considered at Home in inflicting punishments—whether or no it would ruin a career. It was the first offence ever committed by the appellant. There were more aggravated cases in the Police Courts every day, in which the offender was given the option of a fine. He had never heard of a similar case at Home in which a defendant was not given the option of a fine.

His Lordship observed that such cases were very common.

Mr. Potter did not think that was so where there was no evidence of systematic cruelty. As for the appellant, he offered to make all reparation to the girl.

The Chief Justice, after conferring with his learned brother, said the Court had decided to dismiss the appeal. The Court found that the defendant did commit an assault within the meaning of the Ordinance, that he got drunk and that he lost his temper and beat the child with the stick shown, with which he could inflict the most severe chastisement. They had to consider the condition of the girl. The Chinese constable who was called in had said that the child was beaten black and blue on the arms and legs. In regard to counsel's contention that imprisonment would mean the ruin of the man, all the Court could say was that they did not know it would be so. The doctor's evidence did not justify the setting aside of the decision of the Magistrate. The sentence was none too severe for the offence.

Mr. Pollock asked for costs.

Mr. Potter said that was an unheard of request for the Crown to make.

Mr. Pollock replied that under Section 100 the Court had full power to make an order as to costs.

His Lordship said it was not usual for the Crown to ask for costs, and gave judgment for the respondent without costs.

Mr. Potter asked what was the position of the girl, who was now in the custody of the Police.

His Lordship said he supposed that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs would make provision for her.

His Lordship informed Mr. Potter that he would have thought that that was exactly the position which the prosecution would take up—that the man had overstepped the mark. He was hoping that Mr. Potter would have something to say about the doctor's evidence.

Mr. Potter, reading from the doctor's evidence, said that the girl's left arm was thickly covered with linear bruises.

His Lordship: Thickly covered. That means a good number of bruises.

Mr. Potter said they were all healed now.

His Lordship, reading from the doctor's evidence, said that both the girl's legs, her left thigh, and the lower part of the back were also absolutely covered with bruises. He asked Mr. Potter whether, in view of that, he could possibly say that the sentence was excessive?

Mr. Potter replied that a sentence of imprisonment meant absolute ruin to the appellant.

His Lordship again enumerated the different portions of the girl's body which the doctor had said were "thickly covered with bruises."

Mr. Potter urged that the girl was never in any danger of her life.

His Lordship replied that if she had been the man would have received twelve months' instead of fourteen days' imprisonment.

Mr. Potter asked that his case be compared to one which had come before the Court when Sir Francis Pigott was Chief Justice and the late Sir Henry Berkley was Attorney-General. In that case a man named Ellis had struck a drunken soldier with his fist and the soldier was killed.

His Lordship reminded Mr. Potter that he all knew the law about drunkenness. Drunkenness did not excuse a crime.

Mr. Potter said he wished to emphasize that the man did not intend the consequences of his act.

His Lordship observed that, in other words, Mr. Potter was saying that the Court would overlook the matter and give the appellant the option of a fine.

Mr. Potter pointed out that the Home Act gave the Court the option of imposing a fine.

His Lordship said that the Home Act allowed the Magistrate to inflict imprisonment up to six months, and in this case the man had been given 14 days.

Mr. Potter replied that the man would not have gone to all the expense and trouble of appealing if he was not certain of the consequences to him of his imprisonment.

Reading from the affidavit put in by the appellant, Mr. Potter said that Chu Cheng Hi was the head of the firm of Chu Cheng Kee, contractors, to the Naval Dockyard. He was 31 years old. He admitted beating the girl, but said he had no intention to cause her any unnecessary suffering, and he was certain that any act of his did not cause the spraining of her wrist or cause any serious damage to her. Since the case had been decided, the girl had come back to his house and stated that she desired to live there again.

His Lordship observed that all this evidence should have been given before the Magistrate.

Mr. Potter retorted that it had been offered and refused, and Mr. Goldring had filed an affidavit to that effect.

Continuing to read from the appellant's affidavit, Mr. Potter said the appellant was still willing to do all he could for the girl, and to make very little difference to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. If he was sent to gaol he would assuredly lose his contract with the Naval Yard, and, besides, lose all he possessed in the way of business connections.

His Lordship did not see why he should. It was not as if the man had been convicted of being a thief or anything like that. It would make very little difference to the man if he was sent to gaol, a stigma would attach to him if he went to gaol.

Mr. Potter replied that the Naval Yard would not care to have a contractor who had served a term in gaol. That would be a stigma which would be very difficult to get rid of.

His Lordship said that if the appellant had been a man in humble circumstances, that argument would never have come up. It would be very serious if the Court was going to give its consideration to a sentence because of a man's position and because it would ruin his career.

Mr. Potter said that was one of the most serious elements considered at Home in inflicting punishments—whether or no it would ruin a career. It was the first offence ever committed by the appellant. There were more aggravated cases in the Police Courts every day, in which the offender was given the option of a fine. He had never heard of a similar case at Home in which a defendant was not given the option of a fine.

His Lordship observed that such cases were very common.

Mr. Potter did not think that was so where there was no evidence of systematic cruelty. As for the appellant, he offered to make all reparation to the girl.

The Chief Justice, after conferring with his learned brother, said the Court had decided to dismiss the appeal. The Court found that the defendant did commit an assault within the meaning of the Ordinance, that he got drunk and that he lost his temper and beat the child with the stick shown, with which he could inflict the most severe chastisement. They had to consider the condition of the girl. The Chinese constable who was called in had said that the child was beaten black and blue on the arms and legs. In regard to counsel's contention that imprisonment would mean the ruin of the man, all the Court could say was that they did not know it would be so. The doctor's evidence did not justify the setting aside of the decision of the Magistrate. The sentence was none too severe for the offence.

Mr. Pollock asked for costs.

Mr. Potter said that was an unheard of request for the Crown to make.

Mr. Pollock replied that under Section 100 the Court had full power to make an order as to costs.

His Lordship said it was not usual for the Crown to ask for costs, and gave judgment for the respondent without costs.

Mr. Potter asked what was the position of the girl, who was now in the custody of the Police.

His Lordship said he supposed that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs would make provision for her.

## HONGKONG WEDDING. DUNNETT-RODGER.

The Union Church was the scene of the pretty wedding, yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Gordon Black Dunnett, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was married to Miss Dorothy Rodger, sixth daughter of Mr. A. Rodger, late manager of the China Sugar Refinery, and Mrs. Rodger.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. A. E. Pearce, wore a pretty gown of charming lace over crepe georgette, embroidered with oriental pearls. Her bouquet of white lilies. She was attended by Miss Alice Gordon and Miss Stabb, as bridesmaids, and by Master William Hancock as page. Miss Gordon wore a frock of electric blue georgette, trimmed with coral beads. Miss Stabb's dress was of white oriental muslin, with a blue sash. Both bridesmaids carried bouquets of hydrangea. Mr. C. A. Peel, of Canton, acted as best man.

As the bride entered the church, the hymn "O Perfect Love" was sung. The only other hymn was "Lead us, Heavenly Father." The Rev. T. W. Pearce conducted the ceremony. When the newly married couple had signed the register, Mr. E. J. Chapman, the organist, played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

After the ceremony a reception was held at "Kingsclere," H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) proposed the toast of the bride and bridegroom, to which Mr. Dunnett suitably replied. A Filipino string band was in attendance, and there was a little dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Dunnett leave to-day, on their honeymoon trip, for Home, by the *Empress of Russia*.

Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. N. J. Stabb and Mrs. Stabb, Dr. and Mrs. W. McKenny, Mr. A. G. Gordon and the Misses Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Moxon, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. Main, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Messrs. H. P. Smith, E. Ralphs, G. P. Lammer, H. Hancock, R. E. Sedgwick, and A. O. Lang.

## CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, July 8th.

### THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

The people are said to be very indignant at the Military Government's lack of attention to their demand that Dr. Wu Ting-fong be appointed Civil Governor. It is stated that, with a view to enforce compliance with their demand, they contemplates going on strike till Dr. Wu is appointed.

### CRITICAL SITUATION IN KWANGSI.

It is reported that, owing to a misunderstanding between the leaders of the Kwangsi and Yunnan troops, the situation of Kwangsi province has become very grave, as the two forces are preparing to fight each other. It is also said that Tong Kai-yew, the Tschun of Yunnan, is not satisfied with General Luk Wang-tung's peace proposals, to the Peking Government, and is therefore proposing to send troops from Yunnan to attack Kwangsi.

Tong has also ordered the Yunnanese troops in Kwangtung to march to Wuchow, so that the Kwangsi troops will be attacked from both sides.

We are informed that General Luk has recalled a number of the Kwangsi officers in the Canton Artillery Corps to Kwangsi at once, and other military movements are in progress. Some of the merchants in Canton have received telegrams from Nanning merchants instructing them to stop the delivery of goods to Nanning till further notice.

### A BRITISH GUNBOAT AT NANNING.

A British gunboat arrived at Nanning yesterday. She is to proceed to Wuchow in a day or two.

### SWATOW REPORTS.

Messages from Swatow state that as the monopoly of the sale of salt has been given to a certain merchant all the other salt merchants have entirely ceased their trade in salt. The people are without salt in Swatow and other places, and the price has increased accordingly.

A regiment of the regular troops in Swatow was demobilized yesterday, and martial law was declared when it was feared that opposition would be offered.

### CHARGE OF DEMANDING MONEY BY MENACES.

"A COMMON PRACTICE."

Sergeant Murphy, of the Yaumati Police-station, has started a campaign against a certain set of rowdies in his district who attempt to extort money from defenceless women in brothels by menaces. He produced four Chinese before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistrate's Court yesterday, and charged them with this offence.

The facts of the case were not divulged to the Magistrate, but it appears that the four men visited a brothel, in Yaumati and demanded \$30, threatening to assault the inmates, four girls, if they refused to comply with the request. The girls asked them to come another day and informed the Police, who awaited their return, and then arrested them.

One of the defendants pleaded guilty. Mr. P. W. Goldring, appearing for the second defendant, applied for a remand on bail.

Sergeant Murphy: This sort of offence is getting to be a very common practice. It is a perfect nuisance. There is a certain class of young men, rowdies, who go in these brothels and demand money. The defendants belong to this class of persons.

Mr. Orme: I hold it is a very serious offence.

Sergeant Murphy: Most of them are out of employment.

Mr. Orme remanded the case till Friday, fixing bail at \$500 each.

# LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TELEPHONE 1741.

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#### BRITISH MADE.

#### GALVANIZED

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### JUST ARRIVED.

SIZE 80" x 60" WHITE WITH

BLUE STRIPES AND BOUND

EACH END BLUE SILK.

\$5.50 each.

### COVERED IN BROWN

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\$8.50 each.

### IN ALL SIZES

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\$37.50 each.

### IN THREE PARTS

SIZES 80" x 60"

\$18.00 each.

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[948]

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## METAL & HARDWARE MERCHANTS HOUSE & SHIP BUILDING MATERIALS.

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[101]

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### NEW STOCK

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IN

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AND

KNEE BOOTS.



## RAINCOATS

A SMART SELECTION IN



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., desire to again draw the attention of consumers to the following facts:

Owing to the delay, due to conditions created by the war, in obtaining new plant, the Company find difficulty in carrying the load necessary for public and private supply especially during the hours between 6 and 10 P.M.

Consumers of electric light supplied by the Company are therefore earnestly requested to use utmost economy in the use of light and of fans during the hours mentioned, in order that the possibilities of interruption in the supply, due to breakdown of the machinery, may be avoided. This particularly applies to the evenings of 18th and 19th July, during Peace Celebrations, and to consumers are especially requested not to use any electric light for illumination purposes.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. [963]

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 28th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, JULY 18th, to MONDAY, JULY 22nd, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to  
The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents for the  
West Point Building Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, July 9th, 1919. [964]

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 28th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, JULY 18th, to MONDAY, JULY 22nd, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to  
The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, July 9th, 1919. [965]

## THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 28th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, JULY 18th, to MONDAY, JULY 22nd, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to  
The Hongkong Central Estate, Limited,  
Hongkong, July 9th, 1919. [966]

## A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2923.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (THURSDAY), July 10th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,  
Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm-chairs, Curio, Clocks, and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboard, Napkins, Table Cloth, Hat Stands and a long line of Sundries.  
Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, July 8th, 1919.

## A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2923.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, July 12th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

## EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—  
Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chair, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room, Suite, Sofa, Easy Chair, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobe, Hat Stand, Dining Chair, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Washstands, Cooking Stove, Marble-top, Washstand, Electric Reading Lamp, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.  
Catalogue will be issued.  
Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, July 8th, 1919. [968]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION AND LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, JULY 1919.

OWING TO PEACE CELEBRATIONS the Papers announced for Saturday, July 19th, in the above Examinations will be postponed to Tuesday, July 22nd.

N. TRENDALL MACKINTOSH, Registrar. [967]

## TO LET.

From 1st August.

3 LARGE ROOMS for Office. Centrally situated.  
Apply—  
Box No. 982,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [963]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Hotel Mansions.

For Particulars apply to—  
MANAGER,  
HONGKONG HOTEL. [946]

## TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR, Masonic Hall Annex, formerly Italian Consulate, suitable for Office.  
Apply to—  
SECRETARY,  
c/o MASONIC HALL. [943]

## TO LET.

FLAT in Prince's Building.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [944]

## TO LET.

FURNISHED at the Peak, No. 4, Stewart Terrace.  
Apply—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Supreme Court. [937]

## TO BE LET FURNISHED.

From July 1st.

NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.  
Apply to—  
W. L. PATTENDEN,  
GEMAN & Co., Ltd.,  
84, Des Vaux Road Central. [797]

## TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 8-Roomed House at the Peak.  
Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING [932]

## TO LET.

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 87, THE PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) contains 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden. Possession July 15th.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings. [81]

## THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.  
For particulars apply to—  
"Y.Y.Z."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [434]

## G. R.

## NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that PUBLIC JUNKS in the Peak district will not be available for hire after 9 P.M. daily.

E. D. C. WOLFE,  
Captain Superintendent of Police,  
Hongkong, July 8th, 1919. [969]

## AMUSEMENT CONCERN FOR SALE.

Known as

THE LUNA PARK.

## A BIG MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION.

Formerly run by Mr. BENIS.

CONSISTING of a Modern Carroussel or Merry-Go-Round to carry Sixty-four persons, including Automatic Organ worked by Electricity, Ocean or Circling Wave with Organ and Motor, Joy Wheel with Motor and Magneto, Base Ball or Doll Hitting Amusement Show, Dart Gallery, Laughing Gallery of Quaint Mirrors with Automatic Electrically worked Piano, Shooting Gallery with set of diverse Targets, Punching or Strength Testing Machine, One Marshall and Sons' Steam Engine, Two Gasoline Motors and a Cinema Tent.

The Above is to be seen in Singapore and to be sold as a whole for immediate delivery.

Price \$50,000 or nearest Offer.  
Offers and Applications for full particulars to be addressed to TAN CHENG KEE & COMPANY, 87, Waterloo Street, Singapore. [939]

## WAI KEE.

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.

No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1533. [78]

## INTIMATIONS

## BEDFORD SCHOOL WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

ANY Old Bedfordians who would like information regarding the above Fund can obtain same from G. MOYON, Messrs. MOYON & TAYLOR, 10, Lee House Street, Hongkong, who would be pleased to receive any Subscriptions to be forwarded to the Trustees of the Fund.  
Hongkong, July 8th, 1919. [953]

## FETTES COLLEGE WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

ANY old Fettesians who would like information regarding the above Fund may obtain same from B. D. F. SMITH, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., SHANGHAI, who will also be glad to receive Subscriptions on behalf of the Honorary Treasurers. [953]

## NOTICE.

## IN DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under instructions from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, all parties of Chinese, allied and neutral nationalities having deposits in the above Bank in GOLD currency are required to register same with the Local Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, care of the Bank of China, Canton, within two weeks from date.  
Canton, July 8th, 1919. [947]

## NOTICE.

1.—The Custodian in China of Enemy Property hereby invites TENDERS by British subjects for the purchase of the LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated in the British Concession, Shamen, and known and Registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as Lot Number 24, which at Canton as Lot Number 24, which is a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 1st day of September, 1999. This Property, which was lately occupied by Jensen & Co., has an area of 12,845 square feet and is situated at the corner of South Avenue and First Street. A Residence, Godown and Servants' quarters are built on the site.

2.—The Custodian further invites TENDERS by British Subjects for the purchase of the LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated in the British Concession, Shamen, and known and registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as Lot Number 51 which Leasehold Property is held subject to the Lessee's covenants and the conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 31st day of September, 1999. This property, which was lately occupied by Melchers and Company, has an area of 12,845 square feet and is situated at the corner of Central Avenue and Third Street. A Residence, Godown and Compressor's Quarters are built upon the site.

3.—Particulars and Conditions of Sale of either of the above properties may be obtained by applying in Canton to H.B.M. Consulate-General, in Hongkong to the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, and in Shanghai to the Custodian direct.

4.—Inspection of the Properties can be arranged by applying to H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton.

5.—Tenders in writing for either of the properties which should be addressed to The Custodian in China of Enemy Property, 20, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, so as to reach him not later than the 1st day of August, 1919, must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before the 18th day of AUGUST, 1919.

6.—The Custodian is not bound to accept the Highest or any Tender received.

Custodian in China of Enemy Property  
20, Yuen Ming Yuen Road,  
Shanghai; July 1st, 1919. [951]

## THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## 6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT OF THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on JULY 1st, 1919, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 14 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.

RUBEN-ASIATIC BANK, Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'EXTRANGER, Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 6% in the 2 will be—

On 250 BONDS: a. d. 12. 0.  
Per Coupon (Gross) 12. 0.  
Less Tax at 6% in the 2 3. 7 1/2  
Net amount payable 8. 4 1/2

On 2500 BONDS: a. d. 120. 0.  
Per Coupon (Gross) 120. 0.  
Less Tax at 6% in the 2 30. 0  
Net amount payable 90. 0

Payment will be made in Tails at the Demand by way of exchange of the Coupon presented.

By Order,  
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,  
W. S. NATHAN,  
General Manager. [945]

## INTIMATION



Compania General

de

Tobaccos

de

Filipinas

## NUEVO

## CORTADO

## EXTRA

\$3.00 per 100

## A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT

## for Discriminating

## Smokers.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

## LIMITED.

## CIGAR MERCHANTS.

## MARRIAGE.

DUNNETT—RODGER.—At the Union Church, on July 9th, Gordon Black-Dunnet, of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to Dorothy Smithe Rodger, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Rodger, of Hongkong and Kinn, Scotland. [961]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JULY 10TH, 1919.

## HOUSING REFORM.

The agitation which was started in the Press over the Housing Question in Hongkong promises to bear fruit at an early date. In making this statement we shall be told, no doubt, that we are wrong in our association of cause and effect, but the fact remains that no attempt was made to grapple with this problem until there was a sustained public outcry, and that the conditions which prevail to-day are the product of long neglect.

Rentals have been rising steadily for years past, clearly indicating the growing pressure of the population, but this was regarded with indifference by those who alone had the power to prevent it by providing the means of relief. The seriousness of the situation was made strikingly evident after the war broke out, for, despite the internment of alien enemies, the departure of volunteers for service overseas, and the reduction of the garrison, which obliged the Peak Tramway Company to raise the charge for season-tickets, the accommodation for Europeans became increasingly inadequate. Instead of house-property being at a discount it commanded higher prices than ever before owing to the competition that existed.

Eventually the Government was under the necessity of granting the members of the Civil Service house allowances ranging from about \$100 to \$200 a month each according to seniority. To anyone gifted with a grain of imagination it was obvious that the problem would become

still more acute after the cessation of hostilities, when the hundreds who had left for the Front would return, newcomers would arrive, and the military quarters occupied by civilians would be required again for the purpose which they were originally intended to serve.

Yet it was not until about nine months ago that the Government gave any sign of being alive to the urgency of the matter. Since then they have shown a degree of activity which it is only just to acknowledge. At the moment, we understand, they have a very comprehensive housing scheme for all sections of the community—British, Portuguese, and Chinese—which has been accepted in principle by the Colonial Office and merely awaits the approval of the new Governor. It embraces the opening-up of new building sites in the hill district in the vicinity of Wong-nai-chong Gap by the construction of roads and the provision of mechanical means of access; the erection of a large private hotel on Salisbury Road, Kowloon, for European residents, containing three-roomed flats with the use of a common dining-room, if desired, at reasonable rates; the extension of the reclamation schemes which have already proved so successful in Kowloon, and the construction of a tramway on the Peninsula; the Praya East reclamation; and the reconstruction of the most congested and insanitary portions of the City of Victoria, which, as Lieut. Oulinsky pointed out in his report on the cerebro-spinal epidemic, are veritable "plague-spots" worse than any to be found in Canton.

This last project will involve the outlay of many millions of dollars before it is completed, but most, if not all, of the money should be recovered by the enhanced value of the sites left for disposal. The improvements will, of course, have to be made by instalments and will occupy a considerable time, because it will be impossible to start operations until provision has been made elsewhere for housing those who are dispossessed. But whatever the difficulties and however great the cost, the task will have to be undertaken.

A glimpse was gained, yesterday, of the appalling conditions under which the poor live in the City of Victoria by members of the Legislative Council and of the Press, who were conducted by H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT to U Yam Lane, for the purpose of viewing a small site which the Government intend to resume in the interests of public health. In this alleyway off Tung Street, which runs at right angles to Queen's Road, six four-story houses were huddled together in a very confined space between two other rows of buildings hard up against them back and front. The place was seen under the most favourable conditions because there was bright sunshine and, as two of the structures had been pulled down and the floors of the remainder stripped, the light was able to filter through. In dull weather when these "rookeries" were crowded with occupants they must have resembled the Black Hole of Calcutta. In such cases it is almost impossible to discover the full number of inhabitants because some disappear as soon as a Sanitary Inspector comes on the scene, and it is invidious to decide who must go and who may remain when there is such a terrible paucity of accommodation. It is to be feared that this is merely a typical example of a very widespread evil, which must be eradicated as speedily as possible in the interests of all sections of the community and of the good name of the Colony.

The statement of the Government's housing proposals will be made at a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 17th instant.

The erection of arches for the forthcoming Peace celebrations commenced yesterday morning. The illuminations in Statue Square are expected to be the best in the city.

Interim dividends for the six months ended June 30th will be payable on the 28th inst. to shareholders in the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., the West Point Building Co., Ltd., and the Hongkong Central Estate Co., Ltd.

The Changsha collided with a junk of 1,000 piculs capacity off Tuesday afternoon and sank her. The damage is estimated at \$23,000—\$5,000 for the boat, \$17,000 for the cargo, and \$750 in notes which were on the boat. Nobody was injured.

Two cases (one death) of bubonic plague were reported in the Colony on Tuesday.

A Chinese woman was fined \$150, with the alternative of two months' hard labour, at the Magistracy, yesterday, for being in unlawful possession of 8 taels of opium. Inspector Cashman said the probability was that the woman had been imposed upon and engaged as a carrier.

It is understood that an agreement has been arrived at between the Government and local Chinese rice-merchants whereby the Government will import rice direct from Saigon and sell it to the merchants at cost price on the condition that a fixed retail price must be charged to local consumers.

In connexion with the recent Mandate instructing the Ministry of the Interior to devise new rules governing marriage and funeral rites (says the Peking Leader), it is understood that the Ministry will also make a beginning of a regular system of registration of births, deaths and marriages.

The public ricksha-coolies in Hongkong cherish a grievance against certain private coolies because the latter at times poach on their preserves. One energetic public coolie informed the Police that a private puller was plying for hire. The man was arrested and found to be an offender who had been warned several times. At the Magistracy, yesterday, he was fined \$20.

Nominations for the election of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board closed yesterday afternoon. The only candidate was Mr. A. Shelter Hooper, proposed by the Hon. Mr. N. J. Stubb and seconded by Mr. G. A. Hastings. Mr. Hooper will, therefore, be re-elected without opposition for a further term of three years. "The is the only original member of the Board still serving."

If a New York despatch to the Asiatic is to be credited, the American Navy Department has a scheme for placing in the Pacific 416 men-of-war, comprising 25 battleships, four armoured cruisers, 10 cruisers, 125 destroyers, 50 submarines, 10 gunboats, 60 mine-sweepers, 100 submarine-destroyers, five hospital-ships, 10 supply-ships, and 12 fuel-ships. Furthermore, the Pacific Coast will be armed with a fleet of 25 hydroplanes.

Early yesterday morning, the final scene of a drama that opened in the Arabian Sea was enacted, the murder of a member of the Chinese Labour Corps expiating his crime on the gallows in Victoria Gaol in accordance with the sentence of the Supreme Court. The body was, subsequently, removed for burial to one of the lonely cemeteries set apart for criminals who have forfeited the right to be buried by their relatives.

The water return for June shows that 1,483.09 million gallons of water were stored in the city and hill district reservoirs as compared with 1,212.18 million gallons during the corresponding month of last year. The consumption of water per head was 28 gallons against 30 gallons in June, 1918. In the Kowloon waterworks the storage and consumption per head were 250.42 million gallons and 13.5 gallons respectively, against 282.73 million gallons and 12.2 gallons during the corresponding period of 1918.

There is some speculation as to the port which will be considered most suitable for the headquarters of the Admiral of the East Indies Squadron. Trincomalee, on the east coast of Ceylon, was chosen in 1896, and a fortress built there, but almost as soon as the work had been completed the Admiralty decided to abandon it in favour of Colombo for obvious geographical and commercial reasons. It is felt now that, in view of the coming increase of trade in the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia, Bombay will be more suitable for the Admiral's headquarters. No decision has yet been made.

Two Chinese were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with gambling on the road. Inspector Gordon told the Magistrate that it was a very common offence, and if he were only able to find out the keepers of the gambling den he would take out a warrant against them. But it is in the open road, observed the Magistrate. "It is on the railway level, gambling on Government property," said the Inspector. "Have you?" asked Mr. G. M. Orme, with a smile. "Yes, I have," replied Inspector Gordon. "You have convicted them?" asked the Magistrate with a broader smile playing round his features. This time the Inspector realised the joke, and joined in the laugh against himself. "No," he said, "I mean that I have had them convicted on similar charges."



## THE ONLY SAFEGUARD AGAINST GERMANY:

AMERICAN MERCANTILE MAGNATE'S VIEW.

### RUMOURED GERMAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS.

AUSTRIAN PRESS ADMIT THE WAR ORIGINATED IN VIENNA.

### FOOD RIOTS IN ITALY.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS CONFRONTING EUROPE.

WIRELESS CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### PROBLEMS CONFRONTING EUROPE.

TASKS FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

LONDON, July 5th.

General Smuts, when receiving the Honorary Degree of LL.D. at Manchester University, referred to the greatness of the British Empire which, he said, was in itself a League of Nations.

At the Conference in Paris M. Clemenceau had referred to our fourteen representatives as "Lloyd George's savages," but they represented realities with no nonsense about them, and the British Empire with its great political preponderance was going to play an important part in the world's future.

We fought not only for victory but for ideals and principles which we intended to see triumphant.

No country had emerged from the war so fat and rich as America, with her tremendous resources, and it was for the Empire to see that those resources were used to the best advantage to benefit Europe, which was in a very bad way.

Turkey had long been referred to as the "sick man of Europe" but the Central States, in his opinion, were in a much worse position. It was for Great Britain to put Europe on its legs again.

### "INDEPENDENCE DAY" IN PARIS.

AMERICAN CELEBRATIONS.

PARIS, July 5th.

A Havas message says:— Franco-American fellowship found marked expression during the celebration of "Independence Day" in Paris. A mighty throng watched a French and American review in the Place de la Concorde. President Poincaré and Marshal Foch were present.

### THE ONLY REMEDY AGAINST GERMANY.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris gave a banquet to 380 guests, among whom were Marshal Foch and the French Ministers. Mr. Walter Berry, the President of the American Chamber, said that the only remedy against Germany was a definite armed alliance of France, Great Britain, the United States and Italy. It was useless to reckon on the honour or the pledged word of the German nation.

General Pershing stated that the conditions laid down in the Peace Treaty must be fulfilled in every respect, and must be carried out in the fullest comprehension of the terms.

### TRIAL OF THE EX-KAISER.

GERMAN EX-PRINCES' APPEAL TO KING GEORGE.

BERLIN, July 5th.

The Kaiser's five younger sons have telegraphed to King George placing themselves at his disposal in the event of their father's extradition in order to spare him "such degradation."

### FRENCH PRESS SURPRISED.

PARIS, July 5th.

A Havas message says:— The French Press is surprised that the Allied Tribunal is to sit in London for the trial of the Kaiser, as the Kaiser was France's enemy before he was Great Britain's; but the French public understands that France had already the privilege of precedence in the matter of the Peace Conference.

### THE PEACE TREATY.

AUSTRIAN PRESS COMMENT

VIENNA, July 4th.

The Press, discussing the Peace Treaty, say that America and England are now lords over hundreds of millions. The judges have assembled the nations with power to pronounce an economic death sentence by withholding supplies.

The Labour newspapers admit that the evidence shows that Gt. Britain and her Allies did not want the war, the origin of which was undoubtedly in Vienna.

### PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS.

STAMPEDE OF OFFICERS FROM GERMANY.

LONDON, July 5th.

The Allies' firmness in demanding the surrender of the German law-breakers has led to a regular stampede of conscientious officers, particularly submarine men. Many have already escaped to neutral countries, while others are hiding in Germany.

Although, with the exception of Admiral von Tirpitz, the names of the guilty have not been published, it is expected they will include the worst submarine men and those who bombarded open seaside towns, illegal minelayers, sinkers of hospital ships, and the leading looters in Belgium and France.

### HUNGARY.

AN APPEAL TO THE ALLIES.

COPENHAGEN, July 6th.

A number of fugitive Hungarian politicians have arrived in Vienna, to appeal to the Entente to liberate Hungary from the domination of the Bolsheviks and help the Hungarians to form a moderate Socialist Government.

### GERMANY.

SUPREME ARMY COMMAND

DISSOLVED.

COPENHAGEN, July 3rd.

The German Supreme Army Command is to be dissolved to-day. The Premier has telegraphed to General von Hindenburg, thanking him for his services.

### SERIOUS CRISIS IN THE GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, July 6th.

Rumours are circulating in Weimar of a serious crisis within the Government regarding the new division of Germany, the views of the Imperial and Prussian Governments conflicting.

### ITALY.

SERIOUS FOOD RIOTS.

ROME, July 6th.

Demonstrations of protest at the dearth of food have occurred at Turin, Leghorn and Palermo. The tradesmen of Rome have agreed to a fifty per cent. reduction in prices.

Food and clothing shops in Milan and other towns were raided. One man was killed and several injured. Disturbances are reported at Brescia.

Tradesmen in several towns have considerably reduced their prices.

### DUE TO THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

ROME, July 4th.

The high cost of living has led to disturbances in Bologna, Florence, Ancona, and elsewhere. Shops were looted. Some of the rioters were killed; others were wounded.

### GOVERNMENT MEASURES AGAINST MONOPOLISTS.

ROME, July 6th.

The Government is taking stern measures against monopolists.

The Socialist parties disclaim responsibility for the disorders.

### ARMY PENSIONS. STATEMENT REGARDING ALLOWANCES.

LONDON, July 5th.

The Minister of Pensions writes to the Press with reference to Sir Douglas Haig's evidence before the Pensions Committee on July 1st.

He says the figures quoted referred to the past and not to present rates. He instances General Haig's statement that a second lieutenant in a sanatorium, after paying the sanatorium charges, had a balance of only £50 a year for his wife and children, and shows that the total compensation in such a case would be £412 a year and the balance now would be £173, apart altogether from maintenance and education allowances for the children according to age.

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE RESTING AT CRICCIETH.

LONDON, July 6th.

Mr. Lloyd George has arrived at Criccieth for a fortnight's complete rest.

### MR. H. H. ASQUITH A VISIT TO COLOGNE.

COLOGNE, July 6th.

Mr. H. H. Asquith is visiting Cologne as the guest of General Sir William Robertson.

### TRIUMPHAL MARCH THROUGH LONDON.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

LONDON, July 5th.

The triumphal march through the Metropolis of detachments of the City and County of London troops was the occasion of great demonstrations of their fellow-citizens' pride in the deeds of their own men.

Huge crowds walked the whole route from Constitution Hill through the Mall and the Strand to Tower Hill.

Here the soldiers were greeted by 20,000 territorials, representing every unit. A Guards band led the procession, with colours fluttering in the bright sunshine. The route was three miles long.

A hundred uniformed nurses from the five great London hospitals participated, and were particularly enthusiastically received.

The King, surrounded by a brilliant staff, took the salute outside Buckingham Palace, where two Guards bands played the troops past.

Cavalry bands were planted outside the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor welcomed the troops within the city.

Fifty other bands played in the procession. Volunteer cadets and V.A.D.s lined the streets.

### LAWN TENNIS.

FRENCH GIRL WINS LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 5th.

In the challenge round of the ladies' singles championship competition at Wimbledon, Miss Suzanne Lenglen (France) beat Mrs. Lambert Chambers (the holder, England) by 10-8, 4-6, 9-7.

### A DRAMATIC FINISH.

Ten thousand persons, including Their Majesties, watched the match. The end was most dramatic. In the third set Miss Lenglen led by 4-1, and then Mrs. Chambers made a great recovery. She was leading by 6-5 and 40-15, with victory within her grasp, when the young French girl won the game and, a few minutes later, the set and the match.

[There will be much rejoicing in France that the plucky Miss Suzanne Lenglen has won the coveted distinction of being lady tennis champion of England. It is the first time the honour has gone to France. The ladies' championship was instituted in 1884. In 1905 the honour went, for the first time, to an American lady, Miss M. Sutton, who defeated Miss D. K. Douglass. Miss Douglass, however, regained the honour in 1906, only to lose it again, in 1907, to Miss Sutton, who therefore has the privilege of being the only American to win the English championship. In 1908, Miss Sutton did not defend the title, which was won by Mrs. Sterry. In 1909 the championship was gained by Miss D. Boothby, who lost it in 1910 to Mrs. Lambert Chambers. Mrs. Chambers kept the title for 2 years and then lost it to Mrs. Larcombe. The latter did not defend the title in 1913, and Mrs. Chambers was again champion. Mrs. Chambers gained a sweeping victory in 1914 and, as there were no competitors during the war, retained the title of champion till it was wrested from her by Miss Suzanne Lenglen. The match must have been full of thrills, and when fuller accounts of the match come to hand it will no doubt be seen that Mrs. Chambers had to put out her very best tactics to withstand the vigorous play of her much younger opponent.]

### ARMY SPORTS. ROWING EVENTS.

LONDON, July 5th.

At Henley, in the final of the King's Cup, for Allied eight, the Australian Army beat Oxford University.

In the final of the Kingswood Sculls, Private Hadfield (New Zealand) beat Lieut. Hussey (Rhine Army) easily.

### OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR.

LONDON, July 4th.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. Sir William Macgregor.

[Sir William Macgregor, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., M.D. (Aber.), Hon. D.Sc. (Camb.), Hon. LL.D. (Edin.), LL.D. (Aber.), LL.D. (Queensland), F.R.P.S. (Glas.), was born in Scotland in 1847. He was educated at Aberdeen and Glasgow, and was formerly Resident Surgeon and Resident Physician of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. He was appointed Assistant Government Medical Officer of the Seychelles in 1873, Surgeon of the Civil Hospital, Port Louis, Mauritius, in 1874 and Chief Medical Officer, Fiji in 1875. He was Receiver General and Administrator of the Government, and acted as High Commissioner and Consul General for the Western Pacific from 1875 to 1888. After acting as Administrator of British New Guinea for a period, he was Governor of Lagos from 1893 to 1904, Governor of Newfoundland from 1904 to 1909 and Governor of Queensland from 1909 to 1914, when he retired.]

### TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT. THE "R-34" NEAR NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHN'S, July 3rd.

The R-34 was 400 miles north-east of St. John's at ten o'clock this evening (Greenwich time).

TO MEET THE "R-34"

ST. JOHN'S, July 4th.

A Handley-Page machine left for New York yesterday. She expects to sight the R-34, which, it is hoped, will reach her destination to-morrow.

THE PROGRESS OF THE "R-34"

LONDON, July 5th.

The R-34 sent a wireless message at 8 p.m. yesterday (Greenwich time) that she was over the Island of St. Pierre, south of Newfoundland. She has apparently abandoned her visit to St. John's.

The difficulties which the R-34 is encountering are strong head-winds. Her petrol is also running short.

LONDON, July 5th.

The position of the R-34 at midnight was 59.40 North and 45.45 West.

SYDNEY (NOVA SCOTIA), July 5th.

The R-34 was 50 miles away at 1.4 a.m. (Greenwich).

### IN DISTRESS.

BOSTON, July 5th.

The R-34 is in distress. She has asked American destroyers to tow her.

### FRENCH INTEREST.

PARIS, July 5th.

A Havas message says:— All France is following with deep interest the voyage of the R-34 from Scotland to New York.

A certain amount of disappointment is expressed, for it is remembered that France once led the world in aeronautics.

### TURKEY.

PEACE DELEGATES LEAVE FOR LAUSANNE.

PARIS, July 4th.

The Turkish delegates have left for Lausanne.

TURKISH TROOPS ENTER AIDIN.

PARIS, July 5th.

Le Temps states that the Turks have entered Aidin, which the Greeks evacuated. A part of the town is aflame. The telegraph wires have been cut.

### THE EX-SHAH OF PERSIA RETURNS FROM TURKEY.

LONDON, July 5th.

The Times says the ex-Shah has returned to Persia from Turkey and is at present at Kasvin.

### CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

RETIREMENT OF HUNGARIAN TROOPS.

COPENHAGEN, July 5th.

A telegram from Prague states that it is officially announced that the Magyar troops completed their retirement on July 5th, from Western Slovakia to the frontiers laid down by the Peace Conference.

The Czech-Slovaks have occupied the evacuated territory.

### THE KURDISH RISING. PROMPT BRITISH MEASURES.

LONDON, July 5th.

The Kurds, headed by Sheikh Mahmud, under the influence of Turco-Kurdish agitators, were aiming at the independence of Kurdistan from Turkish suzerainty. They had a rising on May 2nd at Sulimaniyah in Southern Kurdistan, and took prisoner some British officers and men.

A relief column, sent on May 23rd, was found insufficient to accomplish the rescue of these prisoners, whereupon a large force, equipped with artillery and helped by cavalry, commanded by Major General Fraser, was concentrated and advanced on June 17th against the Bazyan Pass, held by Mahmud's forces. The pass is 3,000 feet high, with hills rising a further hundred feet above. The summit was captured at dawn on June 18th. The Kurds, unaccustomed to hill warfare tactics, suffered heavily. Our casualties were slight. Our cavalry pushed on to Sulimaniyah and rescued the prisoners. Mahmud was seriously wounded and captured. The situation is now satisfactory.

### ESTHONIA'S WAR.

CORDON ROUND RIGA TIGHTENING.

LONDON, July 4th.

An Estonian communiqué states:—

Esthonian warships captured the fortress of Bolderas, at the mouth of the Dwina, and chased German craft, of which they seized four.

Riga is now being attacked from the north, east and west. The cordon is ever tightening.

### CANADIAN LABOUR UNREST.

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED OFF.

VANCOUVER, July 3rd.

The general strike has been called off. The men have been ordered to return to work this afternoon.

### AMERICA'S POST-WAR ARMY.

PEACE-TIME STRENGTH OF 230,000.

WASHINGTON, July 4th.

The War Department has ordered the demobilisation of the Army by September 30th. The peace-time strength will be approximately 230,000.

### REBUILDING BELGIUM.

MESSRS. ARMSTRONG WHITE WORTH'S PLANS.

In the great task of reconstructing ruined Belgium (writes a correspondent of The Times), one of the more prominent of British engineering firms is about to take an active part. Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. Ltd., have entered into negotiations with the Belgian Government to assist to the fullest extent of their ample resources in restoring the kingdom's productive equipment, so that it may once more be enabled to take its place among the manufacturing States of Europe.

The scheme of reconstruction for Belgium is planned on bold lines. The different works of the firm—which, during the war, employed some 70,000 people, to whom wages aggregating £1,000,000 per month were paid—have for some time past been preparing for the turnover from war to peace conditions. The large riverside shops at Elswick, where the heavy naval and land guns were constructed during the war, will in future be occupied with the manufacture of marine engines and boilers. The projectile and ammunition works at Scotswood are now being devoted entirely to the construction of locomotives, and when fully equipped are expected to have an annual output of between 3,000 and 4,000 heavy type locomotives.

The Openshaw Works will be largely engaged upon the production of machine tools and small tools. The interests of our steel trade have been seriously threatened of late by American competition, and gloomy forebodings as to its future have been indulged in. Immense preparations have, however, been made at Openshaw by Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. to sustain the selling side of the British steel trades. The output from these works will not only meet the requirements of the different departments of the company, but will enable all classes of commercial steels to be supplied abroad as required.

Shipbuilding has always formed an important part of this firm's industrial enterprise, and the extensive yards on the Tyne are now equipped to turn out all classes of commercial craft—cargo or passenger boats, oil tankers or heavy liners.

Not the least important part of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth's plan of reconstruction has been the establishment of a highly systematised commercial department, with headquarters at the London office.

### THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS. A FORECAST OF THE FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

The fireworks display organised by the Peace Celebrations Committee promises to be the finest spectacle of the kind ever seen in this Colony. A definite programme has not yet been decided upon, but the following gives some indication of what will be shown over the two nights—Friday, the 18th, and Saturday, the 19th:—

Opening Salutes, 9" and 40" maroons. Camouflage burning of scows. Sidelay of rockets, all sizes and varieties. Water fireworks. Cross fire of golden rain rockets. Flight of large bombshells. War Signal Balloon with magnesium illumination. Set-piece "Over the top." Flight of Tourbillons. Golden rain and cross-fire rockets. Golden rain wheels. Set-piece "Allied shields." Italian Colour-wheels. Release of large war-signal balloons. Mammoth golden shower wheels. Set-piece "Union Jack." Mammoth three-piece design. Niagara falls. Willow-tree design. Assorted Octopus Bombshells. Aerial Artillery. Italian Colour Fountain Battery. Mammoth Set-piece "Bombardment of Zeebrugge Mole," 300 feet long, showing battleship in action and the destruction of the Mole.

Set-piece "God Save the King." The display will take place about 500 feet from the Praya, opposite Statue Square, where a large raft for the set-pieces (now in course of preparation) will be anchored. As the large rockets will also be fired from the position towards the centre of the harbour, parties who may wish to view the illuminations and fireworks from launches and other craft in the harbour are warned that they will not be permitted to approach within a certain distance of the operating base, which will be indicated later.

The daylight fireworks—also a unique display—will probably be shown on Friday afternoon or Saturday forenoon, or they may be kept until the Children's Day. The date of this feature of the celebrations has not yet been decided, owing to the altered arrangements.

THE WATER DRAGON. The Water Dragon is to pass through the Harbour on Friday night. This fiery monster will wind its tortuous way from Yaumati, pass Folly's wharf, then cross to the Naval anchorage, pass abreast of the Praya at Queen's Statue wharf, and finish up near the Harbour Office. Launches and other craft are warned to give it a clear course and a wide berth.

THE MOTOR-CAR PROCESSION. Every effort is being put forth to make the decorated motor-car procession, which is to form a feature of the Saturday programme, a great success. As already announced, prizes of \$300, \$200 and \$100 are offered for the cars adjudged by a Committee to be the best decorated, and every registered owner of a car in the Colony has been invited by circular to enter. The occasion warrants a complete entry so that the procession may be a thing to remember. Entries close on Friday. Messrs. Shawan, Tones & Co.'s motor department are prepared to assist owners in the work of decoration.

CHILDREN'S DAY. It is part of the scheme to set apart a special day for the children. The head of July renders a day-time function for the young folks out of the question, and the distribution of medals may not be possible. The medals were ordered from the Canton Mint to be ready in time for the dates originally fixed for the celebrations, namely, August 3rd and 4th, but, owing to the advancing of the date, the medals will be available. A book of names "War Stories," brought up to date, is also to be distributed to the children, and a grant of money is to be made to each school to enable the Headmasters to arrange for such a celebration as may appear to them to be most desirable.

STANDS TO VIEW THE ILLUMINATIONS. Applications to the Colonial Secretary for sites for stands to view the illuminations will have the consideration of the Government, who will do their best to find suitable sites.

### PEACE CELEBRATIONS IN CANTON.

A meeting of the Committee elected to arrange matters in connection with the coming Peace Celebrations was held on July 7th in the Canton Club. In view of the close proximity of the French National Day it was unanimously decided that the opportunity should be taken to join the French community in any plans they might have been made for July 14th, and that the Peace celebrations in Canton should be held on the same day. It was agreed that the day's programme should be as follows:—

9 a.m.—Service in the Catholic Cathedral.

10.15 a.m.—Union Service at Christ Church, Shambien.

11 a.m.—Reception at the French Consulate by the French Consul-General.

Noon.—French community "At Home" at the Canton Club.

Afternoon.—Some form of entertainment, tea, with a band, and possibly sports for the children.

Evening.—Illuminations on both the British and French Consessions. All householders will be asked to assist in the scheme of illuminating their own premises.

Cinematograph performance, etc.

Fireworks display given by the French community.





Draw the Cork  
and  
Haig & Haig  
Five Stars  
Scots Whisky  
will sing its  
own praises.

The quantity is limited.  
The quality is rare.  
You cannot get it  
everywhere.



## The Unspoken Compliment

People of good taste feel that the quality of the Whisky they drink or offer to their friends should reflect favourably upon their judgment.

No advertisement can do justice to this matchless Whisky. Draw the cork and the Whisky will sing its own praises.

## Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky

Place your orders in advance and make as sure as you can of getting your supply

DISTRIBUTING AGENT—  
**DONNELLY & WHYTE, HONGKONG.**

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S

"ASAHI BEER"

**NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S**  
SQUARE  
BOTTLE WHISKY

**NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S**  
SQUARE  
BOTTLE WHISKY

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
AND SOUTH CHINA,  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,**  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

**FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION**

LOSS  
OF  
MEMORY  
AND  
DEBILITY  
and  
FROM THE  
NERVES

**CHAPOTEAU'S**  
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve  
force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia,  
Insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults  
and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP



SOLE AGENTS  
**MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA**

**FOUCAULD**  
BRANDY  
RUM  
LIQUORS

ESTD 1847 AT  
COGNAC-FRANCE

**PITTSBURGH STEEL CO.**  
Equitable Building NEW YORK, U.S.A.  
Manufacturers of  
**WIRE NAILS**  
Fence Staples  
Barbed Wire  
and other  
STEEL AND WIRE  
PRODUCTS

**MARTIN'S**  
**APOLAR STEEL**  
**APOLAR PILLS**

For the relief of all rheumatic  
and neuralgic pains, and for the  
cure of all cases of  
Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism,  
Sciatica, and all other  
inflammatory affections of  
the joints and muscles.

**MARTIN'S**  
**APOLAR STEEL**  
**APOLAR PILLS**

### UNDER THE ENEMY.

#### HOW AN ENGLISH WOMAN DIS- SEMINATED THE TRUTH.

The following is an account of the personal experiences of an English woman who, with the help of a few trusted Belgians, distributed *The Times* in Brussels for 18 months during the German occupation.

The first copy of *The Times* that I was able to get during the war was one I obtained through a waiter at the Palace Hotel in Brussels, an old jockey, who knew English, and waited on the Crown Prince of Saxa (whose monarch he annexed) downwards. An officer left a copy of *The Times* on the dining table in September, 1914. The waiter quickly picked it up, and by the time the owner had returned there was no trace of it—and it finally found its way to me.

Later I was able to get the newspaper very regularly. One of the Lucken firemen managed, Heaven knows how, to get a copy of *The Times* almost every evening, which he brought to me about 11 o'clock to translate the most interesting war items. At midnight I heard the handle of my front door rattle, and knew that it was the fireman back to fetch my translation and his newspaper, which, by the way, I was very glad to get rid of, as the German sentry was 30 yards from my door. Then in the night this energetic man typed the translation into *communiqués*, which were distributed to trusty Belgian sellers and found their way into every nook and corner of Brussels.

One day, however, the sellers were run down and arrested.

#### AN EARLY MORNING VISIT.

Then the secret police gave me a call one morning early in October, 1913, and searched my house from roof to cellar. Their only plunder consisted of copies of the National Anthem; a letter I had received from England, and also an illustrated Belgian newspaper dated August 13th, 1914, which was taken because it contained a photograph of the review of the English Fleet in July, 1914. My letter aroused their curiosity as it bore the seal of the United States Legation, and it was minutely read through.

As it was a year old I had forgotten the contents, but peeped over the German's shoulder to see if it contained anything complimentary to the enemy and I saw at the end "the D—". Fortunately, being in English, it took the German a little time to read, while I was searching for some pretty word in English, beginning with a d.

Finally I was asked, "Und what is dat?" to which I promptly answered: "The Darlings."

"Oh yes, the darlings," he replied, sceptically.

I could not resist answering, "Yes, over the left."

He plunged my letter into his pocket with an expression on his face that threatened future reprisals, but I was too indignant to be intimidated.

I was still in bed when the two Germans entered my bedroom. I was greeted with: "We are here by order of the German authorities to search your house for newspapers." I answered, "Well, search." I was obliged to dress in their presence. As it was just 10 days after Miss Cavell had been shot, I consoled myself with thinking that it was certainly the lesser of the two evils. Then the questioning began.

"You have had English and French newspapers here, within the last fortnight."

I answered, "No, not since the beginning of the war."

"Well, we know you have," one of the Germans, answered with a leer.

"Oh, if you now my affairs better than I do there's no more to be said," I answered quietly.

"What will you say when we show you the proof?" he continued. (I may explain that he was a lawyer and had been employed by Princess Louise of Belgium in her action against her husband, Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg.)

I answered, "Show me the proofs first and you will hear what I have to say afterwards." I did not wish them to know that I understood German, which I had learnt at school at Hendon, as I thought they would speak more freely before me if they thought I did not understand and I should learn more of their intentions.

If you don't speak the truth you will be more severely punished, and we won't believe a word you say," I was told, and I made a mental note that they had no certain knowledge of the affair. I replied, "If any one tells me a lie I never believe them again either."

The man added, "You will be summoned to the Kommandantur to confront the witnesses," to which I replied, "I shall be very glad to see who has been telling lies about me."

Then he turned on me and said: "You are English. Aren't you ashamed that we have to search your house?"

I looked him up and down with scorn and said: "It is not by my orders that you are here. It is not the first time you have searched people's houses, and I don't suppose it will be the last." No answer.

#### FURTHER SEARCH.

The younger and the more spiteful man then went to the upper storeys, where he mistook the English flag for a coloured curtain. It was lying between my curtains in a box. The elder continued to search in the kitchen. I had burnt letters on her arrest, as I knew that the Germans might be expected at any moment.

I took some wood to light my dining-room fire; it was cold; I had had no breakfast, and they had forbidden the servant to make me a cup of tea. Not risking a refusal by asking permission, I remarked: "I shall light the fire."

Proceeded to light the fire, when I caught sight of an extract from the *Matin*, which I doctored dropped into the stove with some other writings, which were forbidden. After three hours' search all they found was an illustrated newspaper, and my letter, with the dreadful "D—" in it.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### NEWEST PARIS FASHIONS.

#### SHORTER SKIRTS, NO STOCKINGS.

One of the surest signs that things are approaching the normal in Paris (writes the *Daily Telegraph's* Correspondent, on May 26th) is the glass of fashion at Longchamp Races and in the Bois de Boulogne. Certain women who pass for being elegant have sprung a surprise among the motoring promenaders in select portions of the wood by appearing without stockings. They had replaced stockings by socks which ran an inch or two above the boots. With summer weather in spring, the silk stockings of the *élégantes* have become more diaphanous than ever. Their transparency has increased with the intensity of the heat, and has reached such a point that as they no longer veil the limbs the launchers of audacious fashions argued that they might be conveniently dispensed with. Besides, silk stockings are very expensive. The opinion of the vendors, however, is that the fact that they are dear will kill the new fashion—this, and the offence against good taste.

Diligent students of the fashion barometer record that skirts have been shortened by several inches in three years. At Longchamp Races yesterday they were seen at their shortest. A feature of the toilettes was a sort of wrap which suggested that the wearer had emerged from her bath. There was also a robe resembling the roomy "pantalon" of a Zouave soldier.

When we come to masculine modes it has to be said that whatever may have been the fate of the silk hat in other countries, it had never passed into complete disuse in France. One always saw it at receptions. But its use is no longer confined to ceremonious occasions. It is coming into its own again. Silk hats, some with brims without much curve, could be counted by hundreds at Longchamp.

### SENSATION IN HIGH LIFE.

#### RUMANIAN PRINCE ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

A San Francisco special message to the *Asahi* reports an attempted suicide on the part of the Rumanian Crown Prince, whose departure for Japan on a complimentary mission to the Japanese Court had been announced.

According to this story, he was discovered just in time to prevent him pulling the trigger of his pistol. His life was saved, but in the struggle that ensued, he got injured in the leg.

It is explained that the Prince fell in love with a girl, neither of royal blood nor of wealthy connections, and the affair having gained much notoriety at Bukharest, the Queen, who was greatly concerned, attempted to separate them, but none of her admonitions had any effect. Recently, a child was born to them.

It was his father, King Ferdinand, who, equally anxious, thought that the Prince had a taste of some months' amidst the beauties of Japan, for which the proposed mission afforded opportunity, it might cure him of his attachment.

It is rumoured, says the dispatch, that his grief at the coming separation from his sweetheart drove the Prince to attempt suicide.

### DEMOBILIZED MANNERS.

#### VOGUE OF THE "OLD-BEAN" SCHOOL.

What has happened to our conversational manners? The war has altered them; but while some people consider that it has improved them others think it has sent them to the dogs. The only point of agreement is that they are different from what they used to be.

For instance (says a Home paper) the elderly managing director of a sedate City company was a little surprised the other day when Major Crasher, the stockbroker, lately demobilized from the R.A.F., ended a business talk over the telephone with the phrase: "Righto, my dear old bean!"

Then the young lady clerk who used to be in the War-Office rings her mother up from the City, and exclaims: "Hello, old thing! I shall be going to the theatre to-night, so don't wait up. Ta-ta, old creature!"

The young man who was in the O.T.C. taps his father on the back and says: "I say, old china, why don't you get a few new clothes? Trim yourself up a bit—eh? You'd do with a new hat, too. Rotten old hat you've got. Well, so long, old boy. . . . Now, hop off, old sport, on you'll miss that train."

Did our great-grandfathers address our great-grandchildren in that cheerful, but familiar, style after their return from the battle of Waterloo?

A few days later I was summoned to the Kommandantur, and told that a young girl, supposed to have had the papers after me, had confessed to which I replied: "I do not believe it; if so, she lies. Tell her to repeat it in my presence."

The questioner fetched a cross-eyed officer and discussed the matter, and as they knew that it would be useless to fetch the young girl I was allowed to retire.

After this the girl and I were summoned five or six times, and finally I was condemned to 15 days' imprisonment or 42 marks' fine. On December 7th, 1915, I was able to get away in a train under the protection of the United States Legation, and went to London.

When it became too dangerous to continue the distribution of *The Times*, the Belgians had to fall back on Dutch newspapers for any news of the war, apart from the lies peddled up in Flemish, French, and German all over Brussels. If, however, their news was in favour of the Allies, the Dutch newspapers were not allowed to cross the frontier.

On one occasion I was very puzzled at reading on the walls of the Brussels Town Hall, an extract from *The Times*, which said exactly the opposite of what I ought to have said. The explanation I heard later. The extract posted up by the Germans as coming from *The Times* was an extract which *The Times* had taken from a German newspaper; but that little detail the poster, carefully omitted to state.

## CUTICURA HEALS ITCHING

On chest. Dry red rash came out. Then ears began to itch and felt could scratch them off. Kept awake a long time. Always scratching. Troubles off and on for two years. Then used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and am healed.

From signed statement of Mrs. Margaret Smith, 7, South Short St., Ormsall Lane, Salford, Lancs., Eng. With an apparent tendency to skin troubles you should use these fragrant super-creamy emollients for all toilet purposes. They prevent as well as preserve, purify and beautify. Soap: Cuticura Soap Co., Ltd., 27, Chancery Lane, London. Ointment: Cuticura Ointment Co., Ltd., 27, Chancery Lane, London. Sold everywhere.

[31-18]

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Limited.

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and at Lloyds, LONDON, E.C.3.

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Insurance Brokers, Coal Contractors,

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are open to represent firms desiring business effected in the London Market.

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## PEACE CELEBRATION.

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**GRACA & CO.**

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HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 630.

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## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

### KIPPERS KIPPERS

Just Received

A New Shipment direct from

Scotland

65 cents per lb.

98



KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Alex. Ross & Co. have secured

the wholesale agency for the

famous Gillette Razors & Blades.

Enquiries solicited.

**ALEX. ROSS & CO.,**

4, Des Vœux Road Central,

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## WISEMAN LTD.

JUST ARRIVED  
Confectionery from England.

PASCALL'S FAMOUS BUTTER-SCOTCH.

EVERTON TOFFEE.

JORDON TOFFEE.

and

ALMOND ROCK.

This is the first arrival of Confectionery from  
England since  
1916.

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## EMPIRE UNITY.

SPEECH BY THE DUKE OF  
CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught presided on May 25th over a distinguished company at the Connaught Rooms, on the occasion of the jubilee dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute. The gathering, numbering over 300, was representative of the British Empire. The dinner was made the occasion of an appeal on behalf of the fund for enlarging the premises of the institute, and it was announced that subscriptions amounting to £11,000 had been received, and that the Duke of Connaught had contributed £100.

"The toast of 'The King' having been honoured Mr. W. F. Massey proposed 'The Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family,' and remarked that in the war the Empire had shown itself to be united, and the principal factor that had contributed to that unity was the monarchy. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Connaught, in proposing 'Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute,' said he greatly appreciated the honour of being president. They would have celebrated the jubilee last year had it not been for the war. As many of them knew, the Royal Colonial Institute came to birth in 1888, and the inaugural dinner, held in 1889, was attended by the leaders of both political parties. (Hear, hear.) The number of members was originally 174, and was now nearly 14,000. (Cheers.)

## REDS OF THE EMPIRE.

What, outside political measures and organisations, were the great needs of the Empire, so far as the United Kingdom was concerned? A closer union with our overseas citizens and a better understanding by the ordinary citizen of what the Empire stood for. (Cheers.) It appeared to him that the following shortcomings existed in the Institute. India was not adequately represented either in name or in fact—(Cheers, hear, hear)—and in order to remedy this a Standing India Committee had been appointed. Ladies were still excluded from full membership. The number of members in the United Kingdom was still comparatively small. The labour democracy was hardly represented at all. One of the great remedies for the present shortcomings and the one hope for the future was a large central building. (Cheers.) They must have a hall of their own, with adequate library space, also rooms for ladies, and they should admit them to full fellowship. (Hear, hear.) He felt that the more they could extend the usefulness of the institute the better it would be for the Empire. (Hear, hear.) They had passed through a great war, during which every portion of the Empire had taken its part in fighting for honour, liberty, and justice. (Cheers.) Therefore, after our brother citizens overseas had shed their blood with us, it behoved us to knit the feeling of comradeship still closer. He ventured to think that they had outgrown the name of the Royal Colonial Institute. (Hear, hear.) He knew it was rather a moot point as to what the most suitable name should be, but he hoped they would decide upon one that would express more fully in their own minds, what they meant by the institute that embraced the whole Empire. (Hear, hear.) The institute deserved credit for what it had done, but they must endeavour to extend its sphere of usefulness. (Cheers.)

Sir Charles Lucas, in responding to the toast, observed that the Royal Colonial Institute received a vote of confidence when the Duke of Connaught consented to be its president for the second time. (Hear, hear.) The great work which the late Earl Grey performed gave them an inspiration for a nobler outlook on the Empire. (Cheers.) As the Dominion of Canada was the pioneer of the self-governing dominions, so the institute was the pioneer of all societies connected with the whole Empire. (Cheers.)

## WORK OF CONSOLIDATION.

Viscount Bryce, proposing 'United Empire,' said the Empire was strong because it was elastic, and it had been drawn closer together by the events of the past five years. Every part of the Empire had shared in the war and borne its part most worthily. All came willingly, and before any request was made to them. (Cheers.) They might not have anything to do to render the union of the Empire more complete. He believed there did not yet exist any great desire for the creation of a supreme Legislative Authority, although there did exist a desire for a complete interchange of views, and a method of expressing the wishes and mind of all parts of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) Subject to that he thought it would be better for us rather to wait the overtures of the Dominions than endeavour to address anything to them before we knew they were willing to receive it. There was, however, one thing we might do in order to consolidate the Empire. He believed that not a sufficient number of men of mark in politics, literature, science, and other walks of public life went to the Dominions from this country. It had been our great fortune that our present Sovereign had travelled through the Empire—(Cheers)—and they were all delighted to know that the Prince of Wales was going to Canada. They trusted that in time his Royal Highness would visit the other great Dominions. (Hear, hear.) Sir George Perley, in reply, said the Empire had been united in the war, and now we must endeavour to bring it even closer together. (Cheers.)

## INDIA'S LOYALTY.

The Maharaja of Bikaner returned thanks on behalf of India. He said the main spring of the efforts and sacrifices of the people of India had been devotion to the King-Emperor, round whom centred the unity and solidarity of the Empire. Furthermore, the essential aims of the Allies appealed strongly to their moral sense, and their growing consciousness of a national duty attracted them the more deeply to the British cause. Altogether India had put

into the field close upon 1,500,000 men, and her casualties amounted to over 100,000 of her gallant sons. In addition to substantial contributions from the general public for war purposes and charities, India, in the middle of the struggle, made a free gift to the British Exchequer of £100,000,000, and last September made herself responsible for a further £20,000,000. Her military budget had risen from some £21,250,000 in the last pre-war year to close upon £32,000,000 in 1918-19. India also rapidly improvised manufactures for export, and poured forth into Allied lands and on Allied fronts an ever-growing supply of munitions, foodstuffs and produce, clothing and equipment. As the representative of the Indian Princes at the Peace Conference, he referred to the share borne spontaneously by the Indian Princes and States. With the active co-operation of the Princes the number of men recruited from the States for the Indian Army ran into six figures. Of the many ruling Princes who placed their personal service at the disposal of his Majesty, no fewer than fifteen had the high satisfaction of proceeding on active service to the various theatres of the war. The freewill contributions of the Princes towards the war and to relief funds supplementary to their military expenditure, ordinary and extra-ordinary, amounted to over £4,000,000, or at the present rate of exchange to more than £5,000,000. Their gifts were varied and numerous, and, in addition, the two Indian War Loans were very considerably augmented by subscriptions from the Princes, their Governments, and their subjects.

His Highness continued: "In India, as well as in the countries of the West, the war effort involved great disturbances of economic conditions, and the resulting high prices of food and clothing there pressed severely on the humble and frugal peasantry. The cessation of hostilities came when India was suffering from famine conditions owing to the failure of the monsoon, and was passing through an exceptionally virulent epidemic of influenza, affecting in some parts no less than 80 per cent. of the population and costing the lives of some 6,000,000 people. Moreover, it was impossible for India to remain unaffected by the irresistible wave of world forces arising from the war. It was inevitable that the convulsions of this mighty struggle should be felt for many months after the sword was sheathed. The fountains of the great deep have been broken up, and the unrest and unsettlement produced is world wide. The difficulties have been further accentuated by the unrest caused amongst the 97,000,000 of Indian Mohammedans arising from an uncertainty and alarm in respect to the fate of Turkey and their spiritual Khalif. This is neither the time nor place to discuss in detail the various causes which led to the recent lamentable disturbances amongst certain sections and portions of India. Whether or not further untoward manifestations of unrest have to be feared there, it is earnestly to be hoped that neither in this country nor in other parts of the Empire will public opinion allow itself to be perturbed by these events or by alarmist statements or propaganda.

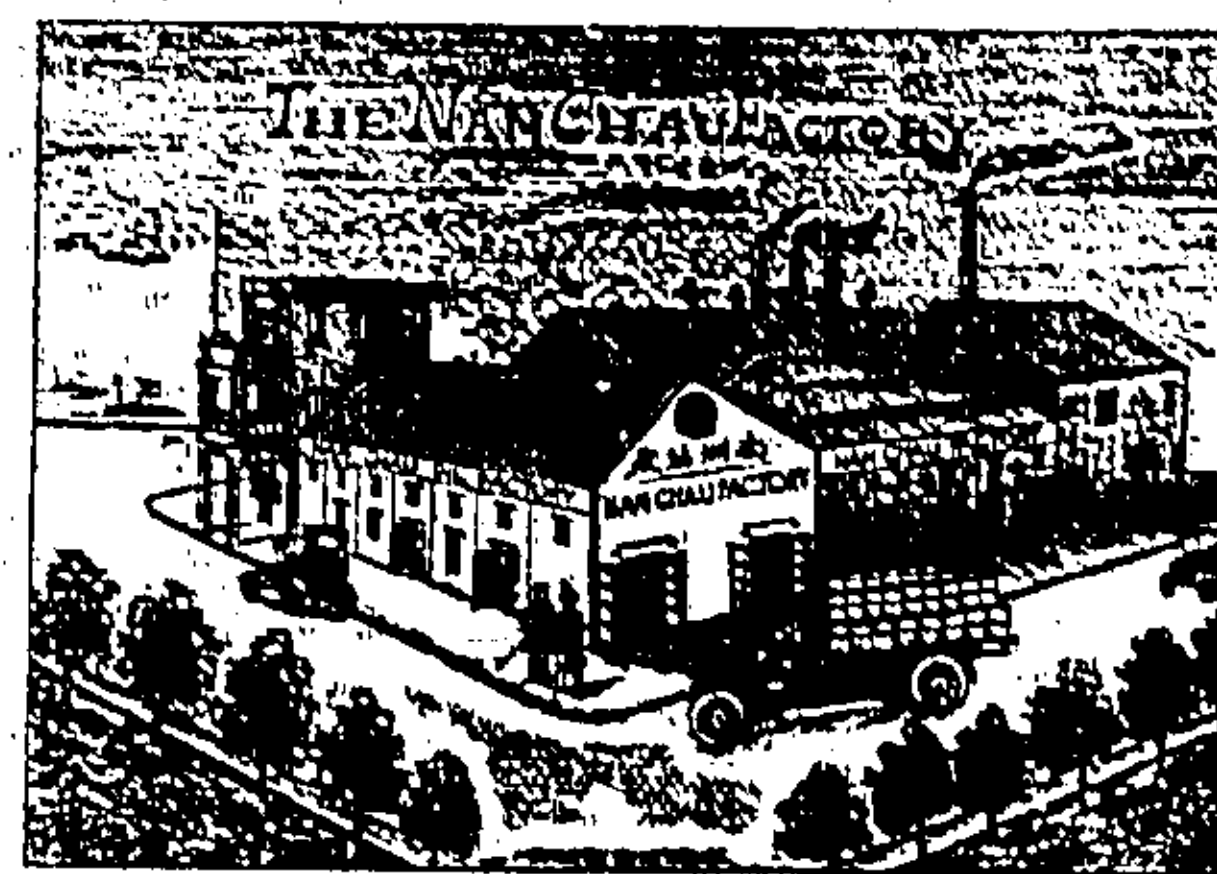
"The outstanding fact is that India, having rallied to the cause of the Empire in August 1914, and having been staunch in both faith and work in the darkest days of the long-drawn agony of war, is loyal to her King-Emperor to the core, and faithful to the British connection. The vast preponderating loyal element in India will derive fresh hope and confidence from the welcome announcement made yesterday in the House of Commons by Mr. Montagu—who is so universally trusted and respected both by the Princes and people of India—of the determination of his Majesty's Government to proceed, with the Reform Bill at an early date, and from his eloquent appeal to Parliament to make the scheme at least as substantial, as was outlined in the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals. The passing of such a measure will assuredly result in greater contentment in India, and thereby prove a source of further strength to the Empire."

Sir Hugh Clifford responded on behalf of our Colonies and Protectorates.

## OUR FIGHTING SERVICES.

"The Marquis of Crewe next submitted 'The Armed Forces of the Empire.' It had often been said that we were not a military nation, although we had some of the most famous fighting men of the world, and during the long and arduous months and years through which we had passed, the nation came to recognise that it was acquiring two new and great things it had never enjoyed before. The first was the fusion of all classes and kinds of people in the ranks of the Army, and the second was the welding of an unbreakable bond between the Royal Navy, the fishing population, and the mercantile marine, over and over again exemplified in the efforts of the Navy against the submarine attack, and in its unforgettable enterprise against Ostend and Zeebrugge. (Cheers.)

Referring with pride to the work done by the third branch of our fighting service—the Flying Corps—Lord Crewe said the events of the last few days had given us some lamentable evidence of the dangers of the air, dangers accompanied with an heroic and an almost extraneously gallant attempt to fly the Atlantic. In the perils of the air hundreds of young pilots and observers daily risked their lives. (Hear, hear.)



## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN Manufactures the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Dietetics Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims. Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against: Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil, while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

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The Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen

[895]

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PERFECTOS

In Boxes of 25

\$2.50 per box.

A Cigar of full flavour and attractive shape, covered with the finest Sumatra Leaf.

Sold by—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[88]

## G. R. NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony, should apply in person between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M., at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—23 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, R.M. Navy, and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

[110]

## PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Halphong and Hankow Roads.

Tel. K. 2. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Outside under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to: J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

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## HALF A CENTURY REPUTATIONS

DE LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS

Available for diseases of these important organs, Gravel, Pains in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

Pills for, leading Chemists, or post from Dr. Le Clerc, 11, St. James Street, London, W.1.

Depots: Paris, 12, Rue Cassini; New York, 30, Broadway; Toronto, 17, King Street; London, 11, St. James Street; Sydney and Melbourne: New Zealand Dispensary, Ltd., Auckland; Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington: India, B. K. Patel & Co., Calcutta.

[110]

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEI"

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after July 13th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before July 20th or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on July 12th, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [957]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, COAST GUARD, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

## THE Homeward Mail Steamer "DUNERA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about JULY 10th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 2 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to: MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

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Post Box 113, 21, Des Voeux Road Central.

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THERAPION No. 1

It is the only French Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc.

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## Hercules Explosives

Hercules Black and Smokeless Sporting Powders have been favorites among sportsmen for many years, as they are reliable under all conditions, burn clean and hit true.

Other Hercules Specialties include:

Hercules Black Blasting Powder furnished in all standard granulations.

Hercules Dynamites furnished in all strengths and grades.

Hercules Blasting Supplies such as fuse, blasting caps, electric caps, batteries, etc.

When ordering specify Hercules Brands. The trade mark appears on every container.

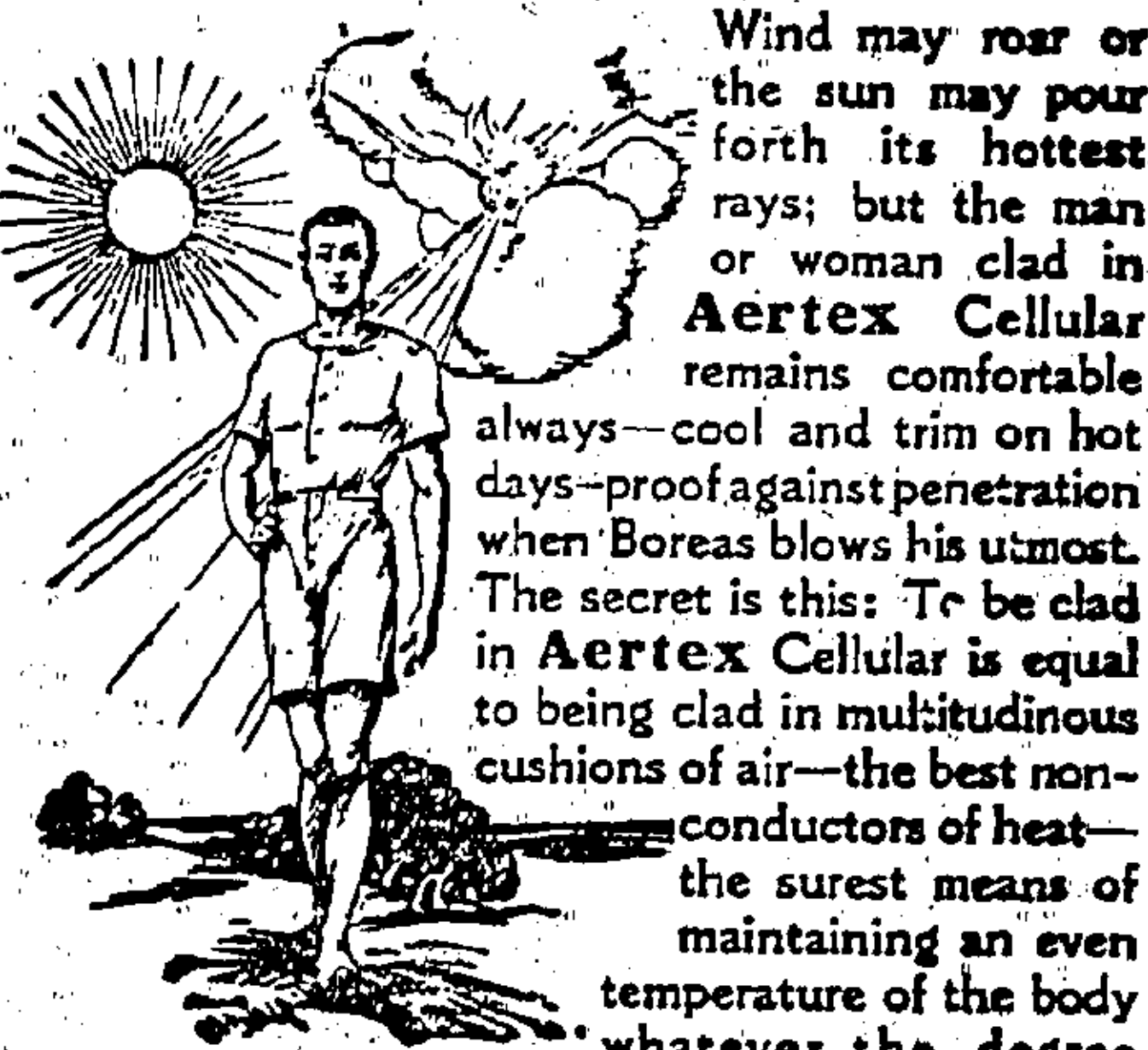
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[754]

## AERTEX CELLULAR Defies King Sol &amp; Boreas



To be obtained of all FIRST-CLASS RETAILERS

THIS LABEL IS GUARANTEED ON ALL CLOTHING

[563]



## "Viyella"

SHIRTS and PYJAMAS are unequalled for comfort, durability, rich appearance, health qualities, and they DO NOT SHRINK.

Good-class Outfitters everywhere stock them, or will make to measure. Insist on having the genuine material with some on outside of the garment.

W. H. BULLOCK & CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

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## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS

July 8th.  
*Unsung*, British str., 1,805 tons, Capt. Makkim, from Sundakan, which port she left on July 3rd, with a general cargo. — M. & C.  
*Homesdale*, American str., 1,927 tons, Capt. Gifford, from Shanghai, which port she left on July 5th, with a general cargo. — Doddwell & Co.  
*Kanjo Maru*, Japanese str., 1,388 tons, Capt. Norito, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice. — M.B.K.  
July 9th.  
*Hankow*, British str., 1,270 tons, Capt. Evans, from Swatow, with a general cargo.  
*Haitung*, British str., 321 tons, Capt. Ah Fong, from Kweichow, with a general cargo. — Tai Lee & Co.  
*Hongkong*, British str., 999 tons, Capt. Tongkin, from Wuhu, which port she left on July 2nd, with a cargo of rice. — B. & S.  
*Kanjo Maru*, Japanese str., 1,388 tons, Capt. Kimura, from Keelung and Swatow, with a general cargo. — O. S. K.  
*Kwang Sang*, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. Woodgett, from Canton, with a general cargo. — J. M. & Co.  
*Shabonee*, British str., 320 tons, Capt. Chalmers, from Vindictive, with ballast. — Standard Oil Co.  
*Shien Maru*, Japanese str., 1,295 tons, Capt. Kametaka, from Takao, with a cargo of coal. — O. S. K.  
*Shanghai*, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. E. Place, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo. — Po On Co.  
*Tammy*, British str., 1,001 tons, Capt. Plunkett-Cole, from Hullo, with a general cargo. — B. & S.

## CLEARANCES

July 8th.  
*Brishane*, for Canton.  
*For Lee*, for New Chang.  
*Haitung*, for Singapore.  
*Kwang Sang*, for Haiphong.  
*Kanjo Maru*, for Cebu.  
*Kanjo Maru*, for Shanghai.  
*Nam Wan*, for Macao.  
*Shabonee*, for Canton.  
*Shien Maru*, for Keelung.  
*Somachi Maru*, for Singapore.  
*Shanghai*, for Canton.  
*Tammy*, for Saigon.  
July 9th.  
*Chiao Maru*, for Bangkok.  
*Unsung*, for Bombay.  
*Hung Chow*, for Canton.  
*Kanchoo*, for Bangkok.  
*Kwang Sang*, for Shanghai.  
*Maly Maru*, for New Orleans.  
*Champheny*, for Saigon.  
*Produce*, for Bangkok.  
*Shan Cheong*, for Kwong Chow Wan.  
*Shan Shing*, for Macao.

## PASSENGERS

Per s.s. *Hankow*, on July 9th:—Mrs. S. Winton, Miss E. Loureiro, Mr. and Mrs. C. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. T. Carr Ramsay.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The P. & O. Co's s.s. *Dilwara* left Singapore for this port on the 8th inst. with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 13th inst. at about 9 a.m.  
The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kanjo Maru* (Bombay line) left Singapore for this port on July 9th, and is expected here on July 16th.  
The N.Y.K. s.s. *Mishima Maru* (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on July 7th, and is expected here on July 16th.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, July 9th

	Previous Day	On 9th	On 10th
Barometer	29.86	29.84	29.82
Temperature	81	78	87
Humidity	81	73	73
Wind Direction	SW	WNW	WSW
Force	2	1	3
Weather	—	c	c
Rain	—	0.35	0.08

Highest open-air Temperature on 8th 85

Lowest open-air Temperature on 9th...73

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mr. J. H. E. Adams  
 Mrs. R. Almond  
 Miss A. Anderson  
 Mr. J. Anderson  
 Dr. E. M. Agnew  
 Mr. & Mrs. Bridgerand  
 family  
 Mr. J. Bainbridge  
 Mr. A. Bayson  
 Mr. R. H. Bevan  
 Mr. & Mrs. Burwash  
 Mr. A. Bullock  
 Mr. & Mrs. Shing and son  
 Mr. G. E. Craggs  
 Mrs. T. B. Culbaine  
 Mr. W. E. Dolben  
 Mrs. Docks  
 Mrs. J. D. Edward  
 Mr. & Mrs. Fauds  
 Mr. J. Farrell  
 Miss Farrell  
 Mr. P. Ferguson  
 Dr. A. Gibson  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Gool  
 Mr. L. Goralis  
 Capt. T. Gann  
 Mr. P. Heathcote  
 Mr. J. Hecker  
 Mrs. Hooper and child  
 Mr. A. Hoon  
 Mr. A. Harrison  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Hammes  
 family  
 Miss E. Hammes  
 Master C. Hammes

## VISITORS AT HOTELS.

## HONGKONG HOTEL

Mr. E. S. Abraham  
 Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Anderson  
 Mr. W. G. Anderson  
 Mr. Roy Anderson  
 Mr. A. M. de Barros  
 Maj. & Mrs. G. D. R. Black and son  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Bergeron  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Bernier  
 Mr. D. M. Birgar  
 Mr. R. J. Birbeck  
 Mr. & Mrs. S. Blaney  
 Capt. W. Black  
 Mr. R. S. Blumenthal  
 Mr. E. L. Boettke  
 Capt. & Mrs. Branch  
 Mr. W. G. Brewell  
 Mr. N. Bures  
 Mr. F. G. Byrnes  
 Mr. R. V. Cameron  
 Mr. S. G. Carthuff  
 Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Carvalho  
 Mr. W. Q. Chan  
 Mr. W. H. Chapple  
 Mr. T. Collier  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Cohn  
 Master C. Cohn  
 Mr. T. Cooman  
 Mr. J. H. Cogrove  
 Mr. F. W. Cox  
 Mr. S. Croucher  
 Mr. E. B. A. Derry  
 Mr. D. Dumas  
 Mrs. C. S. Derham and child  
 Mr. Haig Dilleyan  
 Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Dod  
 and children  
 Mrs. J. J. Douane  
 Mrs. I. Dulberg  
 Miss K. Eason  
 Mr. D. H. Sarrast  
 Mr. F. F. Fink  
 Mr. & Mrs. B. Gallop  
 Mr. J. S. R. Gardiner  
 Mr. C. F. G. G. G. G.  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. George  
 Mr. V. L. Gill  
 Mr. & Mrs. Gierstin  
 Mr. S. G. G. G.  
 Mr. E. G. G. G.  
 Mr. F. H. Graham  
 Mr. A. C. Graeme  
 Mr. Geo. Grant  
 Mr. & Mrs. Royal H. Graves  
 Capt. T. P. Hall  
 Mr. G. Harper  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. H.  
 Mr. H. H. Hart  
 Mr. C. A. Henderson  
 Lt. H. D. Hemmel  
 Mr. O. L. Henry  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Hoekstra and son  
 Mr. J. Hodgins  
 Mr. A. V. Hogg  
 Mr. W. P. Holsbecker  
 Mr. & Mrs. L. Holsbecker  
 Mr. J. B. Hopkins  
 Mr. A. Shelton Hooper  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Humphreys  
 Mrs. McConnell Hussey  
 Miss E. Inland  
 Capt. & Mrs. J. Innes  
 Mr. & Mrs. M. Joblin  
 Mrs. L. M. Joblin

## PEAK HOTEL

Mr. F. R. J. Adams  
 Capt. Allen  
 Mr. & Mrs. Bachtell  
 Capt. G. L. Baker  
 Mr. G. W. Barton  
 Mr. & Mrs. Beach  
 Dr. & Mrs. N. B. Bicknell  
 Mr. C. B. Bird  
 Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Blair  
 Mr. C. M. Blaker  
 Maj. F. J. Bowen  
 Mr. H. J. Brett  
 Mr. Oliver T. Break-  
 speat  
 Mr. & Mrs. Bridger  
 Mr. B. Briggs, Jr.  
 Capt. T. H. Butler  
 Mr. W. A. Buttersfield  
 Mr. A. Button  
 Rev. B. A. Bunde,  
 C. F.  
 Dr. & Mrs. Byers  
 Mr. D. Chevallier  
 Mr. J. Cochrane  
 Mrs. Cooke  
 Lt. Col. E. G. Coles  
 Mr. B. C. Comrie  
 Mr. Cornell  
 Mr. Cormick  
 Col. & Mrs. Crosse  
 Mr. L. J. Davies  
 Mr. & Mrs. John  
 Duncan  
 Mr. & Mrs. O. Eager  
 Mr. F. Evans, M.B.E.  
 Mr. Farrant  
 Mr. & Mrs. Y. Fasse  
 Mr. & Mrs. Floguet  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Galloway  
 Mr. & Mrs. Gault  
 Mr. F. W. Gibbins

## PALACE HOTEL

Mr. M. Castello  
 Mr. J. Crocodile  
 Mr. S. Donahoe  
 Mr. J. M. Dought  
 Mr. J. Gane  
 Mr. J. N. Hartley  
 Mr. W. D. Hylkin  
 Mr. J. J. J. J.  
 Mr. E. Icaite

## ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1918.  
 With Index, Price \$7.50.  
 On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

## P. &amp; O. - BRITISH INDIA &amp; APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

TO  
 STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NAGOYA"	21st Aug.	33rd Sept.	2nd Oct.

## FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS &amp; COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DUNERA" "DILWARA"	10th July, Noon 23rd July	26th July 13th Aug.

## FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS &amp; RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"JAPAN"	22nd July	13th Aug.

## FOR SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai about
"DILWARA"	13th July, 4 p.m.	SHANGHAI Only.

## WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to  
 MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
 22, Des Voeux Road Central HONGKONG.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

## THE STEAMSHIP

## "VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on July 16th, to,  
 SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.  
 This vessels offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574

Agents.

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## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

## S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for the above port on July 25th.

For freight and further particulars apply to:—

## THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

Agents.

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## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Thurs., 10th July, Noon.
HAIPHONG	"TASSANG"	Fri., 11th July, 8 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGRANG"	Fri., 11th July, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Sun., 13th July, 10 a.m.
SANAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wed., 16th July, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 18th July, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"CHAKSANG"	Fri., 18th July, 5 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.  
 Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.  
 SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.  
 HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BOERNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.  
 Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wokha and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT-PASSENGER REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215

General Managers.

## CP &amp; OS

## SAILINGS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Moji") Kobe &amp; Yokohama)

STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	DUK VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia	July 10th	July 28th
Monteagle	July 29th	Aug. 23rd
Empress of Asia	Aug. 7th	Aug. 23th
Empress of Japan	Aug. 20th	Sept. 10th
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4th	Sept. 22nd
Monteagle	Oct. 7th	Nov. 1st
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 20th
Empress of Japan	Oct. 16th	Nov. 6th
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30th	Nov. 17th
Monteagle	Dec. 16th	Jan. 9th
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27th	Dec. 16th
Empress of Japan	Dec. 11th	Jan. 1st
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25th	Jan. 12th

## FARES HONGKONG TO UNITED KINGDOM.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" Gold \$491 Subject to change  
 "EMPRESS OF ASIA" Gold \$491 without notice.  
 "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" Gold \$439  
 "MONTEAGLE" Gold \$439

CANADIAN NEW TRAIN DE L'EX-  
 "THE TRANS-CANADA LIMITED"  
 Vancouver to Montreal  
 12.15 hours.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.  
 TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"

will be despatched on or about JULY 16th.

for SEATTLE, TACOMA &amp; PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 15th.  
 "ELDRIDGE" ... "August 15th."  
 "WEST ISLAY" ... Late August.  
 "HEPPBURN" ... Middle September.

For PORTLAND direct.

"WEST CELINA" ... About August 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Ports.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.  
 Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

## Y. K. K.



NANYO MARU No. 1...  
 NANYO MARU No. 2...  
 NANYO MARU No. 3...  
 SODEGAURA MARU...  
 KYODO MARU No. 13...  
 TAMON MARU No. 1...  
 ASOSAN MARU...  
 CHEIAN MARU...

REGULAR SERVICE FOR  
 FREIGHT BETWEEN  
 HONGKONG, BANGKOK  
 AND OR  
 SINGAPORE.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—  
 M. KOBAYASHI,  
 AGENT,  
 TEL. 140 and 155. Top Floor, KING'S BUILDING. 112

## KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOER, BEER, PORT SAID, CAIRO, HAYAMA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, YAWA, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to

## CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO.

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108

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## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SMIRNA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Services from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to SMIRNA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, sailing at MAURITIUS on route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Rums & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"PAOTING"	On 10th July, Noon.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 10th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 10th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & CHEUNG	"KUNIGTO"	On 13th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAI	"KWANGSE"	On 13th July, D'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOIL	"TAMING"	On 14th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNYANG"	On 15th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNYANG"	On 17th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI & "SINGTAI"	"CHENAN"	On 20th July, D'light.

SEANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Lights and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Telephone 36

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

## SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY,	10th July, at 1 P.M.
"HAIBONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	SUNDAY,	13th July, at 11 A.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY,	15th July, at 11 A.M.
"HAIBONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	18th July, at 1 P.M.

\* For Amoy Passengers Only.

† The s.s. "Haibong" for Swatow only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Manager.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"  
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.  
THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.  
The S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" will sail from this port on or about July 17th, and the S.S. "WEST CONOB" on or about August 10th, for the usual ports of call.  
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... July 16th, 1919.  
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Aug. 13th, 1919.  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Sept. 10th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overestimated.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to  
Telephone 41. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Queen Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA  
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYL, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,  
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, E. AND SOUTH AFRICA,  
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	31st Aug.	23rd Sept.	2nd Oct.

FOR

## BOMBAY VIA STRAITS &amp; COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	10th July, Noon.	26th July
DILWARA	26th July.	13th Aug.

FOR

## CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS &amp; RANGOON.

JAPAN ... 22nd July | 13th Aug.

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only
DILWARA	13th July, 4 P.M.	

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila)	... Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU	... Tuesday, 5th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

MISHIMA MARU	... Thursday, 17th July, at Noon.
SADO MARU (calling Marseilles)	... Friday, 25th July, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU	... Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	... Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU	... Tuesday, 15th July.
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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU	... Sunday, 13th July.
TOTOMI MARU	... Friday, 25th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CALCUTTA MARU	... Saturday, 19th July.
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JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU	... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	... Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU	... Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.
SHINGO MARU	... Tuesday, 15th July.
KATFUKU MARU	... Thursday, 17th July.
KAMO MARU	... Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
S. YASUDA, Manager.  
Telephone Nos. 221 & 23

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	July 20th.
SIBBRIA MARU	22,000	July 29th.
SHINYU MARU	22,000	Aug. 13th.
PERSIA MARU	8,000	Aug. 29th.
KOREA MARU	23,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.

\* Calling at Keelung.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORUZ, RALEAO, QALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

(THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.)

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,800	July 14th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,  
King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 32,000	On or about 29th July.
	"PORTHOS" ... 30,000	On or about 18th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAL" ... 22,000	On or about 14th Sept.

MARSEILLES VIA	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE.
HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 19th July.

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For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURIST,  
Acting Agent,  
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## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

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LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
"AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.  
"ALTAI MARU" ... Middle of August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Tuesday, 15th July.

"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DUREAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 16th July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Tuesday, 15th July.

"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"KORSO MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Friday, 11th July.

"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 17th July, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th July, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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